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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Insures Bank Depositors

France Rejects German Offer

Canada Divides Over Titles

Denmark Honors Mrs. Owen

Holland Wins in Java Flight

Boston Bows to a New Mayor

PROVISIONS of the Glass-Steagall Banking Act go into effect to give 97 per cent of American bank depositors full insurance on their accounts. At first full protection will cover only accounts of $2500 or less; on July 1 it will extend to cover fully accounts of $10,000 with partial protection for larger accounts. By loan of R. F. C. credit the Government purchases capital stock in thousands of banks and secures control over the financial machinery of the country to a degree unprecedented. The President sees a gigantic task accomplished—The people are given the soundest possible basis for faith in their financial institutions.

¶ France is understood to reject Germany's disarmament terms in an aide-memoire submitted to Chancellor Hitler. France felt the pressure of other powers, notably Britain, in attempts to secure a softening of its rejection and hurried the reply. Berlin will speak after a conference of Nazi leaders. Meanwhile Sir John Simon visits Premier Mussolini in Rome and they confer on disarmament and reorganization of the League. It sounds like the same old Franco-German sparring—But Europe does expect growing pressure to burst the dams of stubborn wills.

¶ American farmers, who have often demanded radical measures, turn about and ask the Washington Administration to step with caution. The powerful Farm Bureau Federation, which helped write the agricultural program, advises against headlong plunging into debt and too great reliance on credit expansion. The farm bureaus want it understood that their recent tax recommendations have no such purpose as has been ascribed to them—The farmers are not aiming at redistribution of wealth through taxes.

¶ Canada stirs when knighthood is conferred upon two eminent judges. The British honors list includes Chief Justice Lyman P. Duff of the Canadian Supreme Court and Chief Justice Joseph Matthias Tellier of the Quebec Court of the King's Bench, who will now be addressed as "Sir." In 1919 and in 1929 the Canadian Parliament passed resolution against titles for Canadians, but Premier R. B. Bennett has denied that this was binding. W. L. Mackenzie King denounces the action—He says it is a rash and unjust attempt to give Canada a social order based on titles.

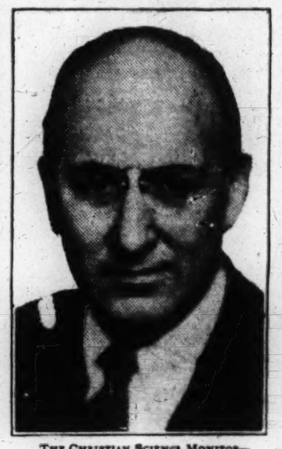
¶ Denmark breaks a tradition centuries old and turns the New Year's levee at the Court into a triumph for Ruth Bryan Owen, American Minister. Mrs. Owen shatters the long record of male guests only at the King's reception for diplomats accredited to Copenhagen and the members of the Cabinet. Gold braid and silver swords step aside and insist that the American woman diplomat shall be the first to be presented to King Christian. Ruth Bryan Owen is doing more than winning good will for herself and her country—Brilliantly she is blazing a new trail for women.

¶ New York City hears Fiorello H. LaGuardia repeat the ancient oath of the young men of Athens as he becomes its 101st Mayor. Sternness of word is followed by sternness of action. Mayor LaGuardia swears in Gen. John F. O'Ryan as Police Commissioner and pointedly tells the police the lax days of Tammany are at end. Political interference or influence is not to be tolerated in the Police Department. Fulton Street is no longer to be the deadline for crooks, but they must be driven out entirely—Doubting police officers are asked to resign.

¶ Holland celebrates the feat of the Royal Dutch Air Lines in breaking long-distance records. When trim new Fokker F20 with its triple engines failed on the eve of the record-attempting flight to Batavia, old Pelican Fokker F18 was wheeled out for the journey with Christmas cheer. Four pilots kept the machine in the air so nearly constantly that the 18,000-mile round trip is completed in about 8 days. The return is made in the half time of 4 days, 4 hours through blinding snows. A radio beacon guides F18 down to Amsterdam's cheering thousands out of heavy fog—Great work!

¶ Boston inaugurates Frederick W. Mansfield as its fortieth Mayor and hears him dedicate his administration to a "reasonable" economy. His first act is to continue indefinitely the pay cuts of city employees, involving a saving of $3,400,000 a year. This is done to limit an inescapable tax rate increase of $4 per $1000. Useless employees are to be dropped, pay rolls searched for padding. Mayor Mansfield's address is on finances, but he knows the many sides of the good gray city—Boston is one of the chief treasure houses of the great American tradition.

Succeeds Woodin



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Henry Morgenthau Jr.

Secretary of the Treasury.

President Faces New Year Armed For Fresh Gains

Names Morgenthau Treasury Head and Works on His Message

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2—President Roosevelt swung the Administration into the new year today with a flood of final activity on his crucial budgetary and general messages. Simultaneously, reorganizations within the executive end of the Government made Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr. formally Secretary of the Treasury, refurbished the AAA and NRA, and girded the administration machine for at least four months of intensive activity with Congress.

By nightfall the critical 1934-35 budget will be completed, and shortly thereafter the President will finish work on the executive message on the state of the nation, which goes to Congress upon the opening tomorrow noon. The message is being written in remarkably brief form, running only to some 2000 words and will be followed through the session by Mr. Roosevelt's habitual bombardment of 200-word messages putting specific tasks up to Congress.

Elevation of Mr. Morgenthau to the post from which Mr. William H. Woodin just resigns, gives the Administration at last a direct voice on the Federal Reserve Board. This representation, denied by the law even to an Acting Secretary of the Treasury, may be needed in monetary developments to come.

The young farmer-economist who becomes Secretary of the Treasury qualifies for that office because of his firm loyalty to President Roosevelt. Son of the German-born wartime Ambassador to Turkey, Mr. Morgenthau Jr. served for four years under Mr Roosevelt in New York State and came to Washington to become administrator of the Farm Credits Administration. He studied under Prof. George F. Warren at Cornell University, and has been closely associated in development of the commodity-dollar and gold-price theories.

He becomes, therefore, a Secretary of the Treasury closely in sympathy with White House plans, and is instinctively a more faithful interpreter of the President's views than Mr. Woodin could be.

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Self-Sufficiency for Soviets Promoted in Industrial Plan

Output of 1932 to Be Tripled by Intensive Expansion for Four Years—Coal, Iron and Shoe Production Included

MOSCOW, Jan. 2 (AP)—Details of a new industrial Five-Year Plan which in four years would triple the production of 1932 and under which Soviet Russia would be made essentially self-sufficing were announced Saturday to the Soviet people.

The project, so vast that in comparison Russia's rôle in pre-war industry seems insignificant and the first Five-Year scheme ended in 1932 is dwarfed, includes provisions for the completion or beginning of 447 giant enterprises and for the annual production of goods worth $51,000,000,000 at normal values.

Mr. Vyacheslaff Molotoff, president of the Council of Commissars, and Mr. V. V. Kuibysheff, president of the Supreme Council of National Economy, submitted the plan to the political bureau, which approved it, and will suggest its adoption by the seventeenth Communist Party Congress Jan. 19.

It would allow for an increase as high as 837 per cent in the 1937 output as against that of 1932.

The extent of new building is seen in proposals to complete present undertakings and start new ones. These include 178 new coal mines, 11 iron mills, seven of which have been started; 93 oil cracking and 46 refining plants, two copper works, four aluminum plants, two of which were begun under the first plan; 15 cotton mills, 18 knitting mills, 11 silk mills, and 21 shoe manufactories.

In the food industry the largest item is the projected completion of 17 meat packing plants and the starting of 23 others.

An extension of a railway network by 7000 miles would connect the most vital links in the new industrial chain and increase freight haulage one and one half times.

Agricultural production, which threatened for a time to drive the first Five-Year Plan on the rocks, is scheduled to be almost double that under the former project.

To effect this part, machine tractor stations would be tripled to provide farms with power and there would be a tremendous increase in the distribution of fertilizers through the opening of chemical plants.

A nominal wage rise of 2 per cent was listed by the side of a scheduled reduction in the prices of foodstuffs and manufactured goods of 35 to 40 per cent.

The summary of the plan covered 1½ pages in newspapers. It did not slight health education, but foresaw the number of students increase to 36,000,000 in 1937—a 50 per cent rise over the 1932 number.

Under the project the following

(Continued on Page 14, Column 5)

Deposit Guaranty Indorsed by Bills In Massachusetts

Plan Places Coöperatives and Savings Banks in Stronger Position

A 100 per cent guaranty of the safety of his money is offered to every savings bank depositor and coöperative bank shareholder in Massachusetts under the terms of two bills recommended to the Legislature today by the Special Commission for Investigation and Study of the Banking Structure of the Commonwealth. Senator Joseph B. Cotton of Lexington, Chairman.

The state-wide guaranty contained in the commission's report covers deposits and shares amounting to more than $2,500,000,000, the property of some 2,000,000 inhabitants of Massachusetts held in 3,299,258 deposit accounts.

These sweeping proposals of new state legislation, the report of the Cotton Commission points out, come on the very day when the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation begins actual operation to insure all deposits up to $2500 in the 132 national banks and in some 74 state-chartered trust companies.

In view of the remarkable record for safety and stability shown by Massachusetts savings and coöperative banks throughout all their past history, "no valid reason appears," the Cotton Commission declares, "to deny to depositors the satisfaction of knowing that the security of their money has been made doubly sure, by adding the same feature of special protection which will hereafter be offered depositors in commercial banks under the Federal plan."

Amsterdam Plane Sets Two Marks On Flight to Java

Round Trip Covering 18,000 Miles Made in Approximately Eight Days

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 2—The Pelican Fokker F18 of the Royal Dutch Air Lines set up a double record when it landed at 10:40 Saturday night, thus completing the return from Batavia, Java, to Amsterdam in four days, four hours, making a little more than eight days for the round trip.

The machine was guided to the airport by a radio beacon through the dense fog and blinding snow storm which covered all western Europe and landed at the second attempt amid the cheers of thousands.

The Amsterdam-Batavia trip was made last week by the same machine, flying 74 hours and 42 minutes out of 100 hours and 40 minutes elapsed time for the trip. The ordinary flying time on the weekly 9000-mile Amsterdam-Batavia line is eight days from Batavia and nine days from Amsterdam.

A wave of enthusiasm swept over the Netherlands and Netherlands India when on the chill morning of Dec. 18, the Pelican, an ordinary commercial machine, taxied out of its hangar to take the place of the latest Fokker three-engined, high-speed F20 which, at the last minute, was prevented by motor trouble from undertaking the attempt at a record flight carrying Christmas greetings to Batavia and New Year's wishes back to the home country.

By perserverance the crew of four determined to offset the handicap of 20 per cent slower speed than the 186 miles an hour of the new ship. The pilots relieved each other, enabling them to be up in the air practically 24 hours each day. The wireless operator during both flights wore earphones almost continuously for four days.

The trip marks enormous progress in the ground services along the Amsterdam-Batavia route with the many lighted landing grounds and efficient radio stations established in the last two years. The 9000-mile route, however, has no light beacons nor radio beacons to guide to pilots over the waterways and jungle.

Washington's Gog and Magog

* * *

Senate and Press Camaraderie Unique in National Politics

* * *

An Intimate Message From Washington

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

1287 National Press Building,
Washington, Jan. 2, 1934

The easy familiarity of Washington correspondents with senators is a source of never-ending entertainment in the capital. The two different corps have a good deal in common. Certainly they share a genial ease in each other's company and a complete absense of affectation. Perhaps they realize that one profession cannot survive without the other. Their relationship represents a realistic, unromantic, but, on the whole, affectionate copartnership.

The terrain of correspondents and senators is about the same: they move in and out of the private offices and the big, marble-walled committee rooms of the Senate Office Building; they use the same little electric cars in rumbling along the curved subterranean passage that connects the Senate Office Building with the historic Capitol by a monorail railroad, whose two-block course is not even suspected by one in 100 of the visiting holiday tourists who walk above it; they look down on the Senate floor (if they do not actually move about on it) from the Press Gallery overhead.

Between this gallery and the floor there has always flowed a sympathetic understanding. Occasionally I have seen Senator Borah or some other majestic figure give a wink or nod to his journalistic friends aloft when the parliamentary occasion seemed to warrant it. Indeed, it is my impression that Senator Borah's face turns to the gallery first for a fully sympathetic appreciation of any humorous development among his colleagues.

Stand Back, Boys, Stand Back

Mr. Lyle Wilson, just promoted head of the United Press Washington Bureau, after serving as chief of its Senate staff, declared that "covering the Senate is the best assignment any American reporter can have anywhere in the world." All real Senate connoisseurs will agree with him. Mr. Wilson himself is an example of a man practically unknown to the newspaper public who plays a substantial part in influencing its opinions, through his journalistic position. Incidentally, as chief "U. P." man in the Senate he was one of the four press service men who had personal access to the Senate floor.

The deference paid to politicians by reporters in other countries is rarely found here, and chiefly among beginners. The prevalent offhand, free and easy attitude is far removed from dis-

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Things Present

The editorial "Faith a Scientific Attitude" comments on a significant sign of the times.

The president of the University of Wisconsin gives us some straight talk on the subject of repeal, in "A President's Counsel" on the Progress in Education page.

What type of plant food will make my evergreens thrive? What is the best fertilizer for roses? What plant foods are best for dahlias and peonies? The answers to these questions will be found on the Home Building and Gardening page.

That was a courageous speech Elisabeth made when the Spanish Armada was threatening Britain. Read this thrilling bit of history on the Home Forum page.

Today's Parable of Safed the Sage is recommended as a sure remedy for "I-can-of-mine-own-selfness."

And Things to Come

Look for the first of our weekly rotogravure magazine sections tomorrow.

Wednesday also brings the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," and Mr. Scroggins.

Fair warning to Snubs fans: Get ready for a big change on Thursday!

Lawyers Move In Every State To Rout Gangs

Organize Under American Bar Association Leadership for Drive

Relentless War Is On

Campaign Will Be Extended to Cover Every Large City in the U. S.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—The anti-gangster drive of the Senate Committee Investigating Racketeering swung into a more rapid stride today as hundreds of lawyers throughout the United States prepared to organize to rid their localities of law-breakers.

The lines that are being drawn around the racketeer and his activities in all parts of this country will be strengthened and reinforced by coöperation between the groups organized by the Senate committee and those formed by lawyers' associations at the request of the American Bar Association to study the local enforcement of the laws and administration of justice.

In announcing today that a number of committees have already been formed to carry on the anti-racketeering activities, Mr. Robert Daru, special counsel to the Senate Committee Investigating Racketeering, of which Senator Royal S. Copeland (D.) of New York is chairman, said that within two months such committees will be actively at work in practically every state and large city in the United States.

The investigatory work of the American Bar Association committees will take on an edge through the coöperation of the local Senate committee groups, Mr. Daru explained, because the latter will use its subpœna power to push the investigations of the former.

"Obviously the study and investigation as proposed by these bar association committees cannot be as complete and thorough as would be the case if these local committees had any official standing and any power of subpœna," he explained.

"Without the power to subpœna witnesses in most instances investigations by bar association committees can only relate to proposed statutory and procedural changes and these proposals are ofttime made without sufficient knowledge of the facts, which are unavailable through the lack of power to subpœna witnesses.

"Wherever a bar association committee which is coöperating with the Senate committee believes it will be in the best public interest to do so, we will subpœna the witnesses and hold a public hearing in whatever city the bar association committee is located."

Mr. Daru was recently named special counsel to the antiracketeering committee to serve without salary.

Economy Is Keynote At Inaugural 'Talks' Of Bay State Mayors

Rigid economy was the keynote sounded in Massachusetts cities that installed their mayors yesterday. Led by Mr. Sinclair Weeks, Mayor of Newton for a third term, who urged that cities, towns and State lean less heavily upon the Federal Government for loans, the mayors pledged themselves to keep city expenditures at a minimum.

In Somerville, Mayor James E. Hagan promised economies amounting to $225,000 and a lower tax rate. Like many other mayors, he announced continuance of the 10 per cent voluntary contribution of city employees. In Lynn, Mayor Fred T. Manning started his third term by recommending equipment of police cars with radio, and formation of a dock committee to take charge of water-front property developments.

Mayor John D. Devir began his seventh term in Malden, thanking citizens who paid $500,000 in advance taxes to aid the city in its financial plight. Mr. John J. Irwin was inaugurated as Mayor in Medford. He announced he intended to study land valuations with a view toward lowering the tax rate. Mayor Henry J. Toepfert of Holyoke, in his inaugural address, announced that no new bond issues would be floated.

He Means Business

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston

Drunken Drivers Pile Up a Dismal Toll on Holiday

Four Hit in Boston, Three Fatally—Others Add to List Outside

Four men were left lying on the pavements of Greater Boston yesterday—three of them dead and the fourth critically injured—victims of "Public Enemy No. 1," alleged to have passed that way with the smell of liquor on his breath.

Thus did the man who drinks and drives a motorcar waste little time in replying to the challenge of state officials, sounded a few days ago, that "the police must teach the motoring public to restrain themselves in the use of liquor for the protection of themselves and others who use the highways."

One of the victims was a youth of 19. Another had just received the plaudits of his fellow salesmen for selling the most Packard cars in 1933. One driver was arrested and charged with drunken driving. The other three left unmistakable signs of drinking, the police say.

So the "slaughter of the innocents" continues, as one state safety official put it, in the face of drastic post-repeal pleas from Brig.-Gen. Daniel H. Needham, commissioner of public safety, and Gov. Joseph B. Ely in accord with Registrar Morgan T. Ryan on the matter of mobilizing the State's full resources to keep drunken drivers to a minimum.

Only the other day the fire department pulled a motorcar back on to Warren Avenue Bridge from a dangling position assumed after a 60-mile-an-hour plunge through a steel-ribbed fence. It was casually mentioned that the two occupants of the car had just left a drinking place.

Massachusetts Avenue also witnessed the devastation of drunken driving a few days ago when a head-on collision, injuring three men, uncovered the remains of two quarts of rye whisky in the back of one car.

In the wake of these and many other evidences of the presence of this highway menace, safety officials declare, "It's up to the police." The ways of leniency, in this respect they say, invite further highway slaughter.

Leniency with drunken drivers evolved a case of national signficance down on the Cape last week. A man convicted of driving after drinking was jailed the day before Christmas. In the guise of seasonal good will, the man was allowed to go home for the holiday. He was haled into court the very next day, charged not only with drunken driving again but this time he had hit and killed a pedestrian.

Scores of Pure Negro Songs Found By Collector of Library of Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 2—The discovery of 200 hitherto uncollected songs of pure Negro origin, the words and music of which reveal the surge and throb of a race's daily life, was reported by Dr. John A. Lomax, gatherer of songs and ballads for the Library of Congress, at the semicentennial meeting of the Modern Language Association of America.

Dr. Lomax, with his son, Alan Lomax, traveled some 16,000 miles during the past year, visiting Negro prison camps, particularly in Tennessee, Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi. He told the association that the Negro inmates of southern prison camps sing hour after hour to amuse themselves and thus keep alive a native music which otherwise probably would soon pass out of existence.

Describing this little known singing by Negroes in camps, on cane plantations and in remote rural settlements as marked by "artless simplicity and rare charm," the speaker said that his investigations had little more than touched the surface of the store of folk ballads which await the compiless of native American music. There are, for example, he said, many songs which are chanted as accompaniment to work—those which go with cane cutting, track laying and other tasks in which men work in concert—which he believes to be as significant as the spiritual type of song, so popular on glee club programs in recent years.

It was his recording device which proved the means of obtaining many of the songs, Dr. Lomax said. This apparatus, weighing 300 pounds, was up whenever needed and the singer invited to have their voices recorded.

World Watches And Studies NRA As It Works Out

Labor Office at Geneva Hails 40-Hour Week as Forward Step

Special from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA — World interest in America's National Recovery Act drive exceeds that drawn by any national economic experiment since the Bolshevist effort to industrialize Russia. This fact emerges clearly from mounting evidence at international agencies here, chiefly the Labor Office.

Moves made at Washington register themselves abroad like expanding and overlapping rings from stones thrown into a pond. Statesmen and financiers watch the American weather in order to trim their own sails. Economists and theorists hail, comment upon or condemn the experiment, drawing from it conclusions as wide apart as Communism and Fascism.

Much confusion abroad as to the nature of the NRA has arisen from incomplete data. Partly to remedy this situation, and chiefly to keep its own organization abreast of American trends, the Labor Office is making an intensive analysis.

First among publications growing out of this study is a volume giving full texts of the National Recovery Act and its main supporting legislation. Succeeding volumes are marked out to follow developments of the plan in action, and to interpret it. No comment or interpretation accompanies this first volume. It is purely a source book for texts.

Yet interpretation is not lacking in all countries. Files of the Labor Office swell with summaries of leading articles in the world press. The Roosevelt Plan touches so many chords of social, economic and political opinion, as to stir even dusty pens into vigorous writing.

Labor's rôle in the scheme of shortened hours and sustained wages focuses attention of the Labor Office. It is hoped that the 40-hour week, unsuccessfully urged at the last Labor Conference, may receive an impetus from American action. Adoption of a 40-hour convention is one of the main goals before the next conference.

Emphasis upon public works likewise attracts the Labor Office, since this means of spreading purchasing power has long been one of its tenets. Finally, effects of American developments on trade unionism are watched closely.

Leading comments in the world press—often with official inspiration — drew parallels between America's revolution in governmental policy toward private industry, and the gamut of changes in Europe and elsewhere.

For example, writers in Fascist countries seize upon elements in the Roosevelt program that are interpreted as tending toward a corporative state. Economists, chiefly British and French, view the experiment as an ensemble of measures already tried and found wanting in the more mature economies of Europe.

Others look to the success of American efforts for recovery as a means for reviving world trade and prosperity. Meanwhile, of course the immediate question of the American monetary policy agitates all Europe. Another question that reaches to the roots of Geneva's reiterated appeal for tariff reductions, is whether America may be forced to raise certain rates to cover higher production costs due to shortened hours, higher wages, and dearer raw materials.

Whatever the answer to these issues, Geneva is documenting itself with characteristic thoroughness.

Boston Mayor Boldly Faces Plight of City

Mansfield Makes No Sidestep of Issues in His Inaugural Address

Higher Tax Forecast

Honest and Persistent Drive for Alleviation of Conditions Is Promised

Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield started Boston's new era in government today by confronting in a realistic manner the critical financial plight of the city and by reiterating his campaign promises to alleviate that plight by reforms in the administration of the city.

Some 3000 persons who crowded Symphony Hall yesterday for the inauguration, heard Mayor Mansfield declare Boston faces the acute problem of remaining solvent and of honorably discharging the heritage of extravagance willed him by his predecessors. Mayor James M. Curley, who sat on the platform, gave no visible evidence that he heard this reference.

Generally characterized as a pessimistic document, the speech, however, opened vistas of municipal reform that should be a cause for rejoicing no matter how threatening the present financial clouds. Honesty in the awarding of contracts, modernization of the city budget, of the auditing department, and the consolidation of departments, all promised by the new Mayor, suggest permanent, long-awaited gains, that can be contemplated with nothing but the most profound optimism.

Symphony Hall Packed

Symphony Hall was packed with persons who had come for the opening event of the new administration. The new Mayor looked into a sea of faces, most of them his supporters, a few of them city employees. He looked up at tiers of faces and crowding his back on the platform were the city dignitaries—five former mayors and snowy-haired Justice Arthur P. Rugg of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, who administered the oath of office to the new Mayor.

Prior to the Mayor's speech waves of music had swept over the audience as the organ and People's Symphony Orchestra provided the setting in the hallowed tradition of pomp and circumstance. The somberness of some of the Mayor's message could not obliterate the effect of the music, which had vaguely conjured up the impression that Boston stood on the threshold of more heroic days.

Declaring that loans totaling nearly $9,000,000 had kept the 1933 tax rate from being an honest one, he warned the public to anticipate a rise of $3 to $4 in the 1934 tax rate. It was not an optimistic picture that the Mayor presented, unless there is sensible optimism in honesty. The financial picture is blackened, according to him, by prospect that federal grants will stop, by the necessity of starting the five-year task of retiring the 1933 loans and by the prospect of a higher tax.

Only one of the new Mayor's plans calls for additional expenditures. This plan restores the regular annual pay increases for teachers, firemen and policemen, as a means of removing a double burden from this class of employees. The cost will be $400,000 a year to Boston, or a 20-cent addition to the tax rate.

Shave Expenditure

The remainder of his plans were designed to shave down expenditures. He continued in force the 15 per cent reduction of the city employees, for a saving of about $2,500,000 a year. He promised reforms in welfare administration. He promised modernization of the city budget and the accounting system, and the installation of periodic audits of the administration. He promised to adhere scrupulously to a system of contracts and purchases based on honest awards to the lowest bids of reliable merchants and contractors. He denounced padding of pay rolls, but declared he would not pursue a policy of wholesale discharges, preferring to leave vacancies unfilled once they occurred.

While recognizing the need for federal emergency spending, he said cities were in a different category and the surest way to prolong a depression might be for the cities to imitate the Federal Government in lavish spending. Consequently he supported a policy of moderate and essential public works.

Declaring that more than three-quarters of the income available for meeting the regular expenses of government are obtained from taxes on tangible or real property, he stated his intention of redressing this inequity by discovering new sources of revenue.

To maintain contact with public opinion and to obtain expert advice, he said he would form a committee of 10 citizens, representative of labor, business and the public, who would serve as an unofficial "brain trust." He solicited the coöperation of the Finance Commission with the Mayor's office, a coöperation which should not be withheld, he said, since the Mayor and the commission will be working for the same things from now on.

He foresaw still further economies through the consolidation of certain departments in the city and the elimination thereby of several high-salaried department heads.

American Movies In Greater Demand Among Portuguese

Shyness of Native Girls One Factor Preventing Local Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON — American instead of French motion picture films are to be shown almost exclusively in Lisbon this winter due chiefly to the annulment of the Franco-Portuguese Commercial Treaty, producers here intimate. This renders difficult the importation of French films.

The general slump in production in Europe, and especially in France, during the past year is given as a further fact favoring the choice of American films. The same is said of Germany. The good films formerly produced in France and Germany, and greatly appreciated here, now appear few and far between.

This accounts for the increasing number of American films and their growing popularity, in spite of the dialogue in a practically unknown tongue, and the difficulty which the Latin peoples appear to have in comprehending English and American ways and customs.

General world conditions also are not encouraging the efforts for production here. Besides a lack of capital, it is also difficult to induce Portuguese girls to take part in films due to a sense of shyness which has not altogether been shaken off.

Washington's Gog and Magog

★ ★ ★

Senate and Press Camaraderie Unique in National Politics

★ ★ ★

(Continued from Page 1)

respect or impertinence. I believe this readiness of approach is an excellent thing, and the public's interest is very well served when let us say, a well-informed reporter stands to his guns and catechises one of the "upper chamber" on a matter, in which, perhaps there is a wide difference of opinion. I do not recollect ever seeing a Senator stand on his dignity under such circumstances although a legislator can terminate such cross-examination at will.

The Nose for News

When it comes to one of the many Senate investigations, the reporters do not hesitate to write out their own questions, and slip them into the hands of a friendly Senator. The current Pecora exposure of Wall Street gave several instances in which the questions suggested by reporters in this fashion brought out valuable information.

At such inquiries the reporter is again brought into intimate contact with senators. The latter sit at the head of a long table; the witness and his counsel usually halfway down. The reporters are close at hand, generally at a table of their own—or two tables at the Pecora examination, where 20 or 30 newspaper men were writing at once.

I suppose one of the deepest bonds between Capitol reporters and Congressmen is the feeling that they are fellow human beings after all, and suffer the same pangs of boredom from long-winded speakers. Under the archaic Senate rules, cloture is rarely invoked, and one touch of verbosity makes the Floor and Gallery kin.

English readers will not understand the real significance of this word "gallery," if they compared it with the similar observation post given to reporters in the House of Commons. That holds only a few seats. The American reporter who is courteously invited to visit it may be forgiven after hearing how jealously the precious rights to the dozen or more seats are guarded, if he gains the impression that these are hereditary with the big papers!

Press Gallery Popular

The Senate Press Gallery is a much different affair, perhaps of the architectural layout of the comparatively modern Capitol, and perhaps because of the greater deference paid to journalism in America. At the last session it seated about 85, and it has been extended on either side during the recess to add 26 more seats. However these are not exact figures. I have seen the gallery so jammed on important occasions, like the last days of a filibuster, the presentation of a presidential message, or the like, as to hold half again as many.

Viewed from the Press Gallery the change of administrations has recently brought to the front a number of Democratic senators whose evolution under their new party load of responsibility is quite impressive.

Take Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi, for example. He has always possessed a gift for light raillery, which was always effective for his party, but it is fair to say that almost all observers hardly thought he fired a heavy enough shot to engage in really high-calibered battles. But this impression is probably derived from the fact that throughout almost the whole 14 years of Senate service he has represented a minority.

Now, as second in command to Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, majority leader, his real gifts as a commander of political forces has been illustrated. He has become an effective duelist in party debate and supplies one of the chief antagonists to Senator Charles L. McNary of Washington, the minority leader.

Democrats Take a Bow

Probably a good many correspondents wondered seriously last March where the Democratic leadership in Congress was coming from with the Roosevelt landslide. The Republicans had been in office for years, their reputations had been made as chairmen of committees, as sponsors of Administration bills and the like.

Men like Bingham, Moses, Reed, Capper, and Fess had centered popular attention. The Democrats on the other hand, while in a minority came largely from the South and seemed somehow to be in a subordinate class. Only a comparative few, like Carter Glass, had made their reputations in an earlier Democratic era.

Now the Democrats are in the saddle again: their names are the ones printed in Roman type in the Congressional Directory as the majority party, while the 35 remaining Republicans have their scarcity accentuated by Italic lettering.

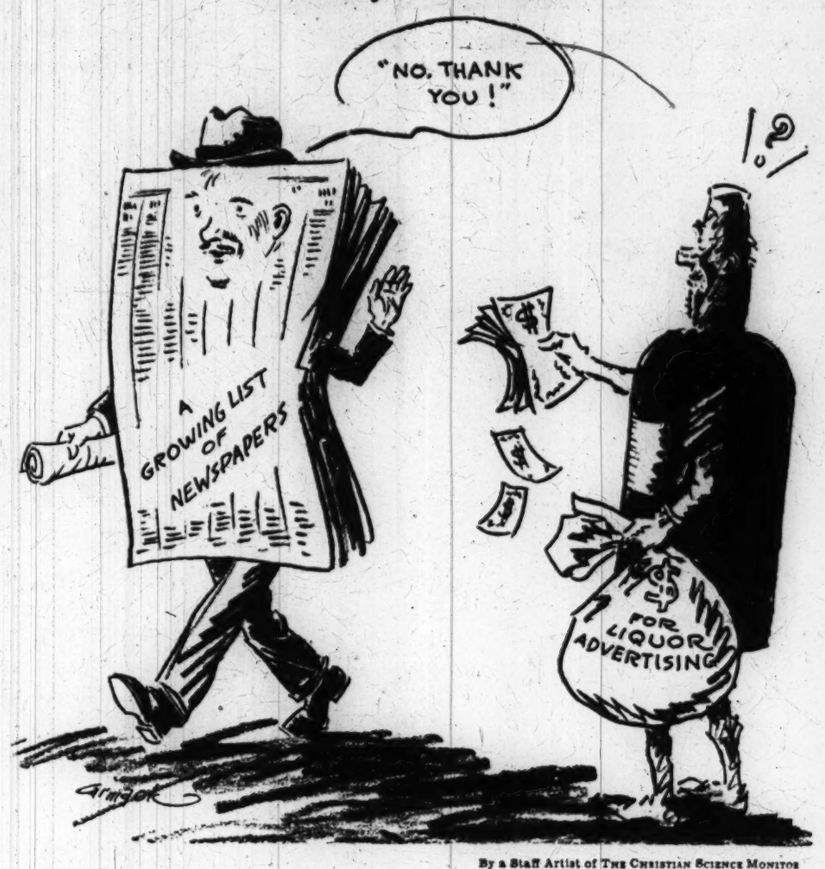
Tall Henrik Shipstead, who brings a breath of Minnesota liberalism, along with his Swedish accent, to the Senate, is the lone Senator to have his name printed in small caps, as a Farmer-Laborite.

Democrats like Robert Wagner, and Royal S. Copeland, of New York, Pat Harrison, himself, Clarence Dill, of Washington, Robert Bulkley, of Ohio, and Walter George, of Georgia, are now in command of important committees and sponsor major bills. Burly, hard-hitting Senator Robinson, sitting quietly as majority leader has, of course, as good an opportunity as any one for power and prestige. He always seems half asleep until the time comes for a decisive statement—when he makes it.

Take it all in all, the study of the Senate is a fascinating one. It is made the more so for journalists by the comfortable log fire kept burning under Willie Collins's ministrations in the Senate press room—which lies off the press gallery, through the swinging glass doors and by the friendly professional relations between news-makers and news-disseminators.

THE MONITOR BUREAU.

Humanity Above Profit



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Brewster to Run Again For Maine Representative

DEXTER, Maine, Jan. 2 (AP)—Mr. Ralph O. Brewster, former Governor, whose contest for the congressional seat now held by Representative John G. Utterback, is still undecided, has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Representative from the Third District.

On the face of original returns from the 1932 Congressional election, Mr. Utterback, a Democrat, defeated Mr. Brewster by a margin of slightly more than 200 votes. A recount by the Governor and Executive Council resulted in a majority of the all-Republican Council deciding Mr. Brewster had won by a margin of approximately 800 votes. Neither Mr. Brewster nor Mr. Utterback was given a certificate of election. But the Democrat was seated when the present Congress organized. Mr. Brewster's contest is now pending before a House elections committee.

Gustin Jury Seeks Counsel Regarding Unfit Charge

The Gustin jury is seeking legal counsel to determine what action they may take against Judge Raoul H. Beaudreau, who has ordered their names stricken from the jury lists because of failure to find Stephen Wallace, alias Gustin, and Francis Sullivan guilty of assault upon a policeman.

Mr. Daniel J. Desmond, foreman of the jury, said that counsel would determine whether they had basis for a libel suit against Judge Beaudreau, who declared them "unfit for jury service." The jury will meet again this week to confer with counsel.

American Professors Drop Three Colleges From Eligible List

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2 (AP)—Three colleges, including the United States Naval Academy, were dropped Saturday from the eligible list of the American Association of University Professors.

The action was taken at the concluding session of the association's convention in this city, the reason being stated as "unsatisfactory tenure conditions and the lowering of qualifications for instruction in general subjects."

The other colleges are Rollins College, at Winter Park, Fla., and Brenau College, at Gainesville, Ga.

The association also went on record as deciding not to recognize the Bachelor of Science degree which it said the Naval Academy proposes to grant. Another reason advanced for the step was said to be the dropping by the academy of 30 civilian instructors in general subjects May 28, 1933.

Mr. W. R. O'Neal, secretary of the board of trustees of Rollins College, immediately after the dropping of that institution, issued a statement in which he said:

"Rollins College does not recognize the right of the Council of the American Association of University Professors to set itself up as a tribunal with the presumptuous powers of arbitrarily condemning any American institution because its methods of government do not happen to conform to those advocated by the association. The charter of the association nowhere gives it such a right."

Dr. Lynn Boal Mitchell of Albuquerque, N. M., was elected president of the association and Dr. Yandell Henderson, Yale University, vice-president.

Brenau Files Answer

GAINESVILLE, Ga., Jan. 2 (AP)—Dr. H. J. Pearce, President of Brenau College, today charged the action of the American Association of University Professors in dropping Brenau from its eligible list "is an attempt to force, if not to blackmail Brenau College into recognition of its rules relative to the discharge of professors."

President Pearce, commenting on the action, said "the association is a high-handed organization attempting coercive methods to enforce its own rules on American colleges. Brenau College has never recognized this Association and discharged one of its members for cause, which was approved by the Board of Trustees and faculty.

"Brenau will continue to discharge any unimportant and disloyal professor, if unfortunately another should appear in our faculty, without consent or approval of the Association of Professors."

Boston Snapshots

Immediate Service—"One of my tenants got quick service yesterday," remarked our neighbor at a lunch counter on one of those zero mornings. "She came to ask me for more heat in her apartment and while she was still speaking the fire department rushed into the house and put out a fire in her own divan. It was blazing to the ceiling when we got there. Yes, the cold spell gives me plenty to do. So far I've had two fires in the building and one whole section of the heating system froze up. I've managed to get all the heat where it belongs now, though!"

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Future of the Theater—With considerable humor, backed by interesting statistics, Walter Prichard Eaton, Director of the Yale University Theater, spoke at the Old South Forum on Sunday on "The Future of the Theater." He discussed the professional theater, the little theater, the community theater and the motion picture theater. It was a large subject—ranging from the comedies of Aristophanes and the medieval mystery plays, to the deplorable "block booking plan" insisted upon by large movie interests.

Emerging from the chilly meeting house into the colder wind outside the audience was confronted by an enthusiastic individual bearing an armload of Communist daily papers. With a tone of finality he summed up the whole subject with the repeated remark— "Don't worry about the future of the theater. The workers will take care of that!"

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Baby Car is Bombarded—While our "ponyless carriage" was engaged in towing sleds around over icy roads we made the pleasant discovery that it was possible to reach out from it and gather up snow for ammunition from passing drifts. Unfortunately one of our gloves followed one snowball towards a group of bystanders. After a long slide we backed up and retrieved it in the face of the heavy bombardment we deserved.

The wheels of the diminutive roadster broke a trail through virgin snow on Monday morning, too. With much rattling of chains and with a shower of snow shooting out behind we plowed up the trail from Winter Street, Waltham, to the top of Prospect Hill. On the way down on the other side we passed—with a certain air of superiority—groups of heavier cars parked at the ends of plowed roads.

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Another Magazine Published Here—From its new office at 34 Court Square the Microphone, Inc., is publishing another new magazine, a literary monthly called "Now." In the words of the editors, quoted from the first issue, "Now is here because there is a genuine public demand for a general literary magazine that is neither too 'high-brow' to be boring nor too 'low-brow' to be nauseating to persons of discernment." The contents of this first issue range all the way from "Books Abroad," by L. A. Sloper, to "There's Art in Eating," by Phillip N. Hobson.

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It Must Be the Humidity—There is something about the atmosphere of Boston that just does not suit the polar bear in the Franklin Park Zoo, when the thermometer goes down near the levels of his northern homeland. Up on the borders of Greenland his "sisters and his cousins and his aunts" would regard an 18-below zero morning as almost springlike—but here in Boston he found it altogether too chilly for outdoor exercise. The only sign of his presence was a cloud of steam proceeding from the entrance to his den—and occasional grunts from within.

Chelsea Election Case Nears Close

Although Lawrence F. Quigley was officially inducted into office as Mayor of Chelsea yesterday, the legality of his right to hold office still hung in the balance today as the trial to void the election on the grounds that corrupt practices were committed at the polls continued in Suffolk Superior Court.

Rebuttal for the petitioners, which include Representative William H. Melley, defeated candidate, and nine other Chelsea voters, was concluded as several laid-off policemen of Chelsea testified to conditions in the city on election day.

A second reqquest by defense counsel for the court to grant a writ of habeus corpus to bring five prisoners now in Deer Island, convicted of illegal voting in the Chelsea election, was refused after a conference by the three presiding justices. Arguments are expected this afternoon, which will bring the case to a close. An immediate decision is looked for following the arguments.

Rose Parade Held In Pasadena Rain

PASADENA, Calif., Jan. 2 (AP)—Braving a driving rainstorm which flooded Southern California an estimated 200,000 persons saw "tales of the seven seas" pictured in flowers in the 1934 tournament of roses here yesterday. It was the forty-fifth annual parade in which nearly a hundred motorized floats took part, fashioned from 5,000,000 flowers.

The Long Beach float with a group of girls depicting the "Ancient Mariner" won the grand prize. The City of Glendale, winner of many other grand prizes in previous years, was awarded a special prize for its entry which portrayed the south polar exploits of Admiral Byrd.

The historic frigate Constitution was represented in a bloom-laden float from San Diego, one of the ports the old vessel made in its recent tour. San Francisco was represented with a lavish floral reproduction of its Golden Gate bridge. Ships were shown steaming under the bridge.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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Annual January Clearance Sale

★ Starred items are special purchases. In some cases intermediate markdowns have been taken.

MARKDOWN—Women's Dresses 4th floor

Crepes, sheers, one piece, jacket, orig. 16.75, price 11.00
Crepe, wool, sheer dresses, orig. 19.75 22.75, pr. 14.75
★—New plain and flower print dresses, special 13.95
Dotted and printed sheers, orig. 16.95, price 11.00
★—Two-piece Cheney's Kristal crepe dresses, special 19.75
Satin dresses, jacketed suits, orig. 23.75, pr. 11.00
★—Lace evening dresses with jackets, special 18.75
Lace trimmed sheer dinner dresses, orig. 19.75, 8.00
★—Pure dye Clearren crepe dresses, print comb., 16.00
Printed crepe dresses, some jackets, or. 10.75, 16.75, 8.00
Hand fagoted, velvet trim styles, orig. 16.75, pr. 10.00
★—Sequin trim evening dresses or pure dye sheer, 23.75
Crepes, wools, lace trim styles, orig. 16.75, 18.75, 8.25
Printed crepe cape models, orig. 10.75, price 6.85

MARKDOWN—Women's Dresses 2nd floor

Crepe satin street dresses, orig. 29.75, price 13.50
★—Velvet afternoon, evening dresses, special 14.85
Model dinner dresses, reduced to 5.00
Crepe afternoon dresses, orig. 25.00, 35.00, price 18.00
Wool dresses, metal or fur trim, orig. 45.00, price 35.00
Broche velvet afternoon dress, orig. $39.75, price 19.75
★—Dresses, crepe, wool, sheer, special 14.85
Crepe dresses, appliqued yoke, orig. 39.75, price 19.75
Crepe faille dresses, orig. 25.00, price 18.00
Crepe dresses, metal embroidery, orig. 39.75, price 19.75

MARKDOWN—Half Size Dresses 3rd floor

Wool dresses, satin trimmed, orig. 22.75, price 11.00
★—Sheer dresses, hand drawn work trimming, special 18.00
Dresses in crepes and sheers, reduced to 7.50
Crepe and sheer afternoon dresses, orig. 16.75, price 11.00
★—Crepe dresses, draped neckline, special 16.75
Ribbed sheer, crepe dresses, orig. 19.75, price 14.50
Lace jacket dresses, orig. 25.00, price 18.00

MARKDOWN—Misses' Dresses 5th floor

Rough crepe street dresses, orig. 22.75, price 15.00
★—Formal gowns, sequin, rhinestone trim, special 19.85
Crepes and printed sheers, orig. 16.75, price 8.35
★—Moss crepe dresses in new designs, special 16.75
Crepe dresses, puff sleeves, orig. 16.75, price 10.75
★—Wool and satin, printed crepe dresses, special 17.00
Crepes and Kolinsky trimmed sheers, orig. 16.75, pr. 12.75
★—Lace evening gowns, some jacketed, special 16.75
Crepes, some with lame trim, orig. 16.75, 19.75, pr. 12.75
★—Rhinestone trimmed crepe evening dresses, special 13.95
White satin evening gowns, orig. 16.75, price 6.95
Hand-blocked printed chiffons, orig. 19.75, price 15.00

MARKDOWN—Junior Dresses 5th floor

Stunning velvet dinner dresses, orig. 25.00, pr. 19.75
★—Hand-blocked prints, all new! Special 16.75
Model dinner gowns, of velvet, orig. 29.75, price 22.75
Satin evening dresses, originally 16.75, pr. 10.75
Taffeta evening dresses, jacketed, orig. 29.75, pr. 15.00
★—Crepe afternoon and tailored dresses, special 10.75
Velvet evening dresses with lame, orig. 22.75, pr. 16.75
Crepe evening dresses, orig. 16.75, 12.75, price 9.75
★—Lingerie trimmed crepe, afternoon styles, special 12.75
Organdie and lace evening gown, orig. 25.00, price 12.75

MARKDOWN—Women's Coats 3rd floor

Coats with magnificent Persian, orig. 145.00, price 100.00
Mink tail collars and cuffs on coats, 68.00, price 39.00
Coats with seal-dyed muskrat, orig. 89.50, price 68.00
Model coat with azurea fox, orig. 165.00, pr. 125.00
★—Dress coats, Persian, squirrel, special 46.00
Coats with Kolinsky cape, orig. 165.00, price 125.00
Persian silver fox trim coats, originally 195.00, price 145.00
Jap mink shawl collars on coats, orig. 68.00, price 54.00
★—Travel coats with beaver, raccoon, Persian, special 46.00

MARKDOWN—Misses' Coats 3rd floor

Wolf, blue-dyed fox trim coats, orig. 85.00, price 68.00
Large silver fox shawls on crepe coats, orig. 165.00, 115.00
Model coat, blue fox on crepe, orig. 175.00, price 125.00
★—Beaver, Kolinsky, squirrel trimmed coats, special 46.00
Dressy crepe coats, fox collars, orig. 39.50, price 15.00
★—Coats with Persian or caracul scarfs, special 54.00
Kolinsky and Persian trimmed coats, orig. 85.00, price 54.00
★—Coats with blue-dyed squirrel, fox, Kolinsky, special 54.00
Squirrel scarfs on crepe coats, orig. 78.00, price 58.00
Beaver, Persian and mink trim coats, orig. 135.00, 100.00
★—Camel's hair, fleece and tweed coats, special 18.50
Beaver yoke shawl collars on cr. coats, orig. 115.00, 92.00
★—Coats, imported Harris tweed, llama cloth, special 18.50
Badger trimmed coats, orig. 49.50, price 29.75

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Just a Few Examples of Our Price Reductions:

30 Coats and Cape-Coats in assorted sizes. Formerly $55.00 to $95.00 . . . 18.00—25.00—35.00—45.00
Generous reductions on all garments in stock.
5 Men's Homespun and Tweed Overcoats. Formerly $65.00 and $75.00. 30.00 and 35.00
500 Ladies' Cardigans and Jumpers, an assortment of broken sizes and colors. Original prices $10.50 to $18.50 2.50—3.50—5.00—7.50—10.50
65 Knit Skirts matching many of the above sweaters. Original prices $15.00 to $25.00 . . . . . 7.50 and 10.50
350 Children's Pullovers, square, round and V necks.
2 to 6 years . . . 2.50
7 to 12 years . . . 3.50
65 Children's Cardigans, assorted colors.
4 to 7 years . . . 3.50
8 to 12 years . . . 5.00
75 Men's Cardigans and Pullovers in Cheviot, Botany and Indian Cashmere. Formerly $12.50 to $21.00 3.50—7.50—10.50
50 Two and three piece Knit Suits and Dresses, in several models. Sizes 34 to 42. Formerly $27.50 to $45.00 7.50—15.00—21.00
500 Yards Genuine Scotch Homespuns, 28" wide. Formerly $3.50 to $4.50 1.50 and 2.00
250 Yards Genuine Scotch Homespuns, 56" wide. Formerly $6.50 to $8.50 2.50 and 3.50
15 Tailored Skirts in plain and fancy tweeds and homespuns. Former prices up to $25.00. . . . . 10.00
Selection Ladies' Hose, 1.00 and 1.50
Selection Men's Sox, 1.00 and 1.50
Selection Men's Golf Hose, 2.50 and 3.50

We suggest an early selection but with the immense stock we have on hand there will be many remarkable values for everyone.

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MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

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Combined Condensed Statement of the Bank of America, N. T. & S. A., and Bank of America (a California State Bank)—Identical in Management

DECEMBER 30, 1933

RESOURCES

	Bank of America N T & S A	Bank of America A California State Bank	Combined
Cash in Vault and in Federal Reserve Bank	$38,423,925.61	$1,983,469.44	
Due from Banks	57,054,164.21	9,026,587.70	$106,488,146.96
United States Government Securities	214,959,229.98	11,075,051.09	
State, County and Municipal Bonds	80,751,692.68	10,791,034.09	
Other Bonds and Securities	12,674,073.20	4,094,948.32	334,346,029.36
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	2,700,000.00	None	2,700,000.00
Loans and Discounts	458,693,566.39	24,985,378.43	483,678,944.82
Accrued Interest and Accounts Receivable	9,720,933.85	35,787.87	9,756,721.72
Bank Premises, Furniture, Fixtures and Safe Deposit Vaults, 415 Banking Offices in 248 California Communities	36,664,488.94	2,349,729.97	39,014,218.91
Other Real Estate Owned	7,011,731.91	272,141.11	7,283,873.02
Customers' Liability on Account of Letters of Credit, Acceptances and Endorsed Bills	20,690,511.03	5,100.00	20,695,611.03
Other Resources	1,657,520.00	55,221.06	1,712,741.06
Total Resources	$941,001,837.80	$64,674,449.08	**$1,005,676,286.88**

LIABILITIES

Capital	$50,000,000.00	$4,000,000.00	
Surplus	35,000,000.00	1,600,000.00	
Undivided Profits	14,591,604.67	584,441.27	
Reserves	6,355,668.37	225,685.76	$112,357,400.07
Reserve for Quarterly Dividend payable January 2, 1934	750,000.00	25,000.00	775,000.00
Circulation	45,500,000.00	None	45,500,000.00
Rediscount and Bills Payable	None	None	None
Liability for Letters of Credit and as Acceptor, Endorser or Maker on Acceptances and Foreign Bills	20,986,918.90	5,100.00	20,992,018.90
Deposits: Commercial	193,330,982.29	15,591,616.66	
Deposits: Savings	574,486,663.57	42,642,605.39	826,051,867.91
Total Liabilities	$941,001,837.80	$64,674,449.08	**$1,005,676,286.88**

THIS STATEMENT INCLUDES THE FIGURES OF THE LONDON, ENGLAND, OFFICE OF BANK OF AMERICA N. T. & S. A.

Canadian Titles Resumed After 15-Year Interval

Move Meets With Mixed Opinions in Ottawa Political Circles

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 2—Britain's honors list this week makes a new departure in including after a 15-year interval a number of Canadian names.

This departure is associated with the resurgence of British Empire idealism which began with the Ottawa Economic Conference in 1932. It reverses the Ottawa House of Commons declaration in 1919 against further honors for Canadian citizens.

Mr. R. B. Bennett, Canadian Prime Minister, in his selection of names now adopted for honor by the British Sovereign, is compared here to the celestial emissary in Leigh Hunt's poem, "Abou Ben Adhem," whose list for the "Book of Gold" was headed by "one who loves his fellowmen."

Support for this view is found in the honors conferred upon the Canadian Chief Justice, now Sir Lyman P. Duff, and upon 33 women prominent for social service in various Canadian provinces.

The honors list follows similar lines in other parts of the British Empire in the distinctions it confers upon such social workers as the honorary secretary of the Temperance Council of Christian Churches in England and Wales, the superintendent of children's homes in Western Australia, and the vice-chairman of the Juvenile Advisory Committee in Hackney, a borough of London.

Other notable selections are of the chairman of the Board of Cricket Control in Australia whose good offices helped to settle the one-time acute dispute between British and Australian cricketers, also the chairman of Morris Motors Limited who is regarded here as Britain's Henry Ford.

Canadian Policy Altered Without House's Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 2—With the conferring of the Order of Knighthood upon two Canadians, Canada slips back into line with the rest of the British Empire in being eligible for titles. This reactionary move, as many consider it, was taken by the Bennett Government without the consent of Parliament.

Mr. Bennett, however, intimated at the last session of Parliament that he did not consider himself bound by a resolution of the House of Commons in 1919 which asked the King to refrain from conferring any titular distinction upon Canadians.

Ten years later the House by a majority of 114 to 60 reaffirmed its belief in this attitude. Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, who was then Prime Minister, is outspoken in his denunciation of what he terms an attempt "to create in Canada a social order, based on titular distinctions," considering it is "not only unwise and inconsiderate, it is both rash and unjust."

He declares that "it is but one more instance of how remote from realities the present Administration is in its conduct of public affairs, and how far from understanding the country's real problems and needs, how remote, in fact, from any appreciation of the trend of social changes which are taking place in all quarters of the globe.

Mr. Lyman P. Duff, chief justice of the Canadian Supreme Court, and Mr. Joseph Matthias Tellier, chief justice of the Quebec Court of King's Bench, will in future have the title "Sir."

Lord Privy Seal Post Given to Captain Eden

LONDON, Jan. 2 (AP)—In the New Year's honors list of chief interest to England was the appointment of Capt. Anthony Eden, Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs and widely known for his work in the League of Nations, as Lord Privy Seal. This is usually a cabinet post but Captain Eden was not raised to cabinet rank.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin, who has been Lord Privy Seal and Lord President of the Council, will retain the latter title.

Several noted public servants received orders of knighthood, not carrying the ceremonial prefix of "Sir" and 31 Canadian women were honored with membership, in various ranks, of the Order of the British Empire—without exception for services in social work, hospital or education services.

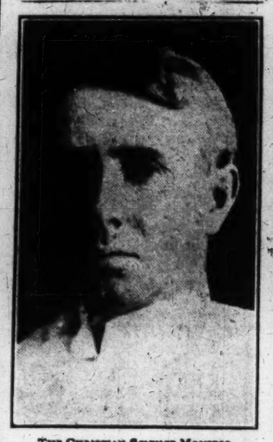
Many other awards, including five new Peers, three Privy Councilors, four Baronets, 28 Knights, and a long list of minor honors were announced.

The five new Peers are Sir Evelyn Cecil; Godfrey Elton, executive of the National Labor Committee; Sir Bertram Falle, member of Parliament from Portsmouth for 23 years; Sir William Morris, director of the motor firm bearing his name, and Sir Douglas Newton.

Among the new Knights are Robert Muir, professor of pathology at Glasgow University, and Charles Hagberg, librarian of the London Library.

Commander Britten of the Berengaria was knighted, as was Cedric Hardwicke, the actor.

A Canadian Sir



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Associated Press

Chief Justice Duff

Building and Loan Code Prohibits Use Of False Publicity

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 2—Greater protection for the prospective home owner as well as improved working conditions for building and loan association employees is afforded by the NRA code for the building and loan business which becomes effective in part today, it is declared by the United States Building and Loan League. Although the body of the code becomes operative today, the fair practice provisions will not become effective for about six more weeks.

Inaccurate representation of an association's services, contracts or investments, or of its financial condition in any kind of advertising, whether in print or on the radio or through any other medium, is outlawed by the code's fair practice provisions.

In approving the code which put this 103-year-old business on a self-governing basis, Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson paid high tribute to its services to the recovery movement, the league points out, declaring that "these institutions are aiding and abetting the recovery program not only through mortgages but by materially assisting in the financing of upkeep and repairs of homes. In 1932, when credit was almost nonexistent, associations made loans of $532,000,000."

Stratosphere Fliers Consider New Flights

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—A new balloon flight into the upper reaches of the atmosphere, possibly to the unprecedented height of 15 miles, is being considered by Maj. Chester L. Fordney of the Marine Corps and Lieut.-Commander T. G. W. Settle of the navy.

The Marine officer now is discussing the possibility of a new stratosphere venture with Dr. Arthur H. Compton of the University of Chicago, natural scientific director of the last flight. Before leaving for Chicago, he said one of the most important aims would be penetration of the so-called ozone layer.

This layer, once computed to be 35 miles above the earth, has been placed somewhat lower by more recent calculations. Major Foruney believes a 15-mile flight might pierce it and provide observations of vast benefit in future weather forecasting.

Dr. Palyi, German Exile, Begins Duties in Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 2—Dr. Melchior Palyi, German authority on money, who was displaced from his academic and semiofficial posts in Berlin by the National Socialists, is today beginning duties as visiting professor of economics at the University of Chicago. Dr. Palyi's appointment is for an academic year, the university announces. It was made possible by gifts from several sources.

Until last summer, Dr. Palyi was chief economist for the Deutsche-bank and Professor in the Berlin Handelhochschule.

Several other German scholars, displaced from positions by the Hitler régime, are under consideration for appointments by the University of Chicago.

Mexico Rules on Export Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Textiles and wax and wood matches are exempted from export taxes in a special decree recently approved by Congress.

'Pirates, May Be, in Yon Chinese Junk?" No, They're Only French Geographers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—The unusual sight of a Chinese junk lying high and dry on the bar of a small harbor in the northwest of Australia recently led the lightkeeper of the port and other officials to put off in their boat to investigate the newcomer. Arriving at the strange bark, which was clearly waiting for the tide to lift it off its precarious position, they found that, although it bore the name of Fou Po 2d, it bore the French flag.

Drawing alongside, they found on board two Frenchmen, M. Eric de Bisschop and M. M. J. Tallibouet, members of the French Geographical Society, who said they were touring the world on behalf of their society and had made their way down from Amoy, China, in their 12-ton junk. M. de Bisschop, captain of the vessel, said they had been three months at sea and were badly in need of fresh water and provisions. Being without a chart of the northern coast of Australia they had been unable to find their way eastward to the Pacific, so they had sailed down the western coast of Australia, hoping to find information and supplies. They were waiting for the high tide of the Indian Ocean, coming sweeping in among the bays, inlets and mangrove swamps, to float the Fou Po 2d into safe waters.

Having given the necessary assistance to the wanderer, the lightkeeper last saw the junk as it floated off the bar and headed south for Fremantle, its master intending to make his way round by the Great Australian Bight into the Southern Pacific, where he hoped to make valuable collections for his society.

Water Route Links Leamington, Ont., With Its Namesake

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEAMINTON, Eng.—Establishment of an all-water system of traffic between Leamington, Warwickshire, and Leamington, Ontario Canada, is the hope of officials in the two municipalities.

As a mark of friendship between them, the Mayor of the Canadian town has sent a gift of tomato products from Ontario farms to the Mayor of the English town for distribution among the local hospitals.

The gift was placed on a lake steamer at Leamington, Ontario, which is on Lake Erie and about 800 miles from the sea.

At London, the cargo was loaded onto barges and shipped along the Grand Union Canal for the last stage of its 3500-mile journey to the Warwickshire town.

One Way to Handle Any Depression Is to Make It Build You a New House

BLOOMSBURG, Penna., Jan. 2 (AP)—From his new home—a house the depression built—Mr. Clyde Welliver, a roofer out of a job, waved happy New Year greetings to his neighbors.

Many other Pennsylvanians have managed to eke out a living by trading their labor and talents for supplies in the past four years, and Welliver insists "the depression was the best thing for a lot of guys like me."

"Why, I made $200 a month the past six months out of this depression," he explained to a group of friends.

Somebody expressed doubt and that's how the story first got out about the "house the depression built."

Welliver, who should know about such things, says the house, a three-room frame structure with an artistic fireplace, is worth upward of $1200. It cost him less than $100—for nails and some cement. He will pay $25 a month for the ground, but when spring comes he is going to have a big garden and hens and ducks. The house is in the hills just outside of Bloomsburg.

"You see," Welliver explains, "I was paying $5 a week room rent and I figured I was foolish for doing it. That's how I got the idea of working for materials and supplies. I found the right piece of ground and then went hunting for work."

He painted a roof for a man who gave him some lumber. He put a roof on a house for a bricklayer and the bricklayer built the fine fireplace.

He laid a water-line for another man and received the roofing materials he needed. He built the house himself.

British Fuel Board Turns Coal Dust Into Coke Lumps

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A method whereby coal dust which eventually piles up in most coal cellars can be burnt in an ordinary grate has been developed by the Fuel Research Board here.

The small coal is placed in a packet which is lined with aluminum foil, it is explained in a recent report of the board. This when placed on the open fire holds the dust together till, within about 15 minutes, it will be found to be in the form of a lump of coke which continues to burn in the ordinary way.

The brick retorts introduced in 1932 for the low temperature carbonization of coal are stated to have worked with complete satisfaction for 12 months and to have produced coke suitable as a free-burning domestic fuel.

New, Fascinating
WORD BUILDING CONTEST!
How many words can you
Coin out of the name
"AMERICAN OIL COMPANY"

25 VALUABLE PRIZES

HERE ARE THE 25 PRIZES

★

FIRST PRIZE
Winner's choice of 4-Door Sedan—Chevrolet or Ford or Plymouth

★

SECOND PRIZE
Winner's choice of 14-foot Racing Boat with outboard motor, or Harley-Davison Motor Cycle, or Indian Motor Cycle

★

THIRD PRIZE GROUP
8 BIG PRIZES FOR THE NEXT 8 BEST LISTS OF WORDS
4 Boys' Columbia Bicycles—4 Girls' Columbia Bicycles

★

FOURTH PRIZE GROUP
8 BIG PRIZES FOR THE NEXT 8 BEST LISTS OF WORDS
8 Standard Make Automobile Radios

★

FIFTH PRIZE GROUP
7 BIG PRIZES FOR THE NEXT 7 BEST LISTS OF WORDS
7 Automobile Luncheon Kits

TO MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS . . . NOTHING TO BUY . . . ANYONE CAN ENTER AND IT'S LOADS OF FUN!

DO you like to form words? See how many you can create? Here's a word-building contest more fascinating—more exciting—more novel—than any you've tried before. It's new! It's different! And there are twenty-five handsome prizes for the most skilful!

Here's the Story!

The American Oil Company manufactures a full line of petroleum products. Among them—special motor fuel, gasoline, lubricating oils, greases, dry cleaning solvents, insecticides and other specialties.

As might be expected from so large and so progressive an institution, we create new products from time to time. These require names. Coined names. And we prefer them to be coined from the great family name—"AMERICAN OIL COMPANY". Like "AMOCO", which is the trade name for our special motor fuel and motor oils. So - - -

Here's the Contest!

To those persons who will give us the best list of coined names made up from the letters in any or all of the words "AMERICAN OIL COMPANY" we will award a series of worthwhile prizes. Words must be of three or more letters. You are free to create as many coined words as you wish but the prizes will be bestowed on the basis of quality as well as quantity.

Another thing: We will permit you to add as the final letter in any coined word any one of the letters in the alphabet not included in the name "AMERICAN OIL COMPANY". Let us illustrate: Our famous AMOCO-GAS (sample not to be used), the original special motor fuel, derives its name from the first two letters in "American"—the "O" in "Oil"—and the "CO" in "Company". But our insecticide—AMOX (sample name not to be used), acquired the first three letters of its name in the same way but "X" was added on the end.

Now Let's Go!

Just think of the handsome prizes that await the winners. And the number of them! Everybody has a chance—men—women—boys and girls. And to make it easy for you in forming names, we have prepared a perforated card containing the letters in the name "AMERICAN OIL COMPANY". Break up the card—move the letters around—it's like playing with a jig-saw puzzle. Interesting—and loads of fun!

Now read the rules. Then hurry to your nearest American Oil Company filling station or dealer for your entry blank and perforated card. Everyone has a chance to win!

★ Rules of Contest

1 No one person entitled to more than one prize.
2 Contest Blank on which the coined words must be submitted can be obtained from any American Oil Company station or from any dealer handling American Oil Company products. You don't have to buy anything.
3 Decision of judges as to best list of coined words will be final, and winners will be announced as soon as a decision has been reached by the judges.
4 No employee of the American Oil Company or his immediate family—or its advertising agents—shall be permitted to enter the contest.
5 All coined words submitted, whether by prize-winner or not, become the property of the American Oil Company, and may be used by it at any future time.
*6 Contest closes January 31st, 1934—midnight. Contest blanks must be mailed and postmarked before January 31st, midnight, to Word Building Contest, The American Oil Company, American Building, Baltimore, Maryland.
7 Entrants may submit as many words or groups of words as desired.
8 Only letters in the words "AMERICAN OIL COMPANY" may be used with the exception of one additional final letter which you are privileged to select. (See paragraph 5 this advertisement).
9 In case of a tie, duplicate prizes will be awarded.

* IMPORTANT! Contest closes January 31, 1934. We repeat, you don't have to buy anything!

AMERICAN OIL COMPANY
Maker of American Heating and Range Oils, Amoco-Gas, Orange American Gas, Amoco Motor Oils
AMERICAN OIL CO., EXECUTIVE OFFICES, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND
NRA

THE MORRIS PLAN
5% Interest on Savings
"No One Ever Lost a Dollar of Savings or Interest in a Morris Plan Bank"
105 N. E. 1st Avenue
MIAMI, FLORIDA

"THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED"
COLONIAL LINE
BETWEEN
NEW YORK, PROVIDENCE and BOSTON
Steamers, New York to Providence
Direct Motor Coach from Steamer to Boston

New York and Prov.		New York and Boston	
One Way	$3.00	One Way	$4.00
Round Trip	$4.50	Round Trip	$6.00
Week-End	Special $3.50	Week-End	Special $4.50

Daily Sailings from New York 6 P. M. Returning from Providence 7:30 P. M.
OFFICES: Pier 11, North River, New York
73 Dorrance Street, Providence
158 Summer Street, Boston

New York IS A FRIENDLY TOWN when you stop at the HOTEL MONTCLAIR
For this is a hotel of personalized service . . . You feel "at home" the moment you cross the threshold. 800 rooms, all with outside exposure, bath, shower, radio . . . Convenient to everywhere . . . Single from $2.50, double $3.50.
Lexington Avenue
49th to 50th Sts., N. Y. C.
HOTEL MONTCLAIR

Luckstone Toilet Preparations

impart an unusual sense of freshness and freshness

Price List from

THE LUCKSTONE CO. Limited
1 HIGH STREET
MARYLEBONE LONDON W. 1. ENG.

Bobby's of Lord Street Southport

Exclusive Fashions
Home Furnishings
and Furniture

Visit the Delightful
RESTAURANT
Lord St., Southport, England

WE CAN HELP YOU TO MARKET YOUR GOODS BY ADVERTISING!

An organisation of men with long and tried experience in Marketing and Advertising —a happy team delighting in their good work.

HERBERT GREAVES Ltd.
Houldsworth House,
Houldsworth St., Newton St.,
MANCHESTER.

FLETCHERS DELICIOUS CHUTNEY SAUCE 6d and 9d BOTTLES

Prepared from Finest Mangoes, Choicest Fruits, Spices and Malt Vinegar. Thoroughly wholesome, appetising and delicious.

If your Grocer does not stock — ask him to obtain it for you.

Fletchers Sauce Co., Ltd., Selby, Eng. Established 1825

Every Description of Hat
Isabella Lloyd
Her Specialty
11A Quadrant Arcade
Regent 1096 REGENT ST.
(Opp. Piccadilly Hotel)
LONDON, N. 1

Good Clothes at Reasonable Prices
FROM
A. MILLAR ROBINSON
2 KINGLY STREET
REGENT ST.
LONDON W.1.
Back of Robinson & Cleaver's
PHONE REGENT 1826

WALPOLES' SALE
of famous Irish Linens
throughout JANUARY 1934

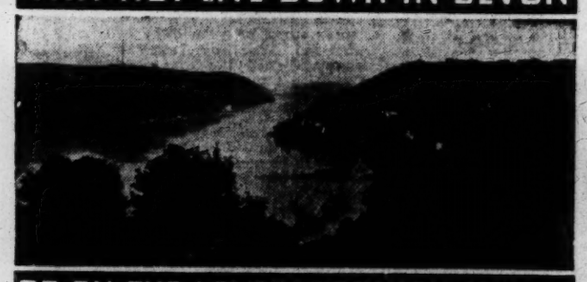
● Famous for value since 1766, Walpoles are actual linen manufacturers and sell direct from loom to consumer.

300 PAIRS SUPERFINE QUALITY IRISH LINEN SHEETS. H.S.79. Hemstitched, sewn and laundered entirely by hand. An exceptional offer of this limited quality of superfine Irish Linen Sheets.

SINGLE BED SIZE 2×3¼ yds.
Reduced from 79/6 per pair to 59/6
LARGE SINGLE BED 2¼×3¼ yds.
Reduced from 89/6 per pair to 69/6

WALPOLES
WALPOLE BROTHERS (LONDON) LTD.
• 87-91, New Bond Street, W.1
• 108, 110, Kensington High St., W.8
• 175-176, Sloane Street, S.W.1

WHY NOT LIVE DOWN IN DEVON



OR ON THE LOVELY CORNISH COAST?

YOU CAN live here where the sun is stronger, and where winter is briefer, amidst entrancing views of sea and river, with honeysuckle fragrance, sub-tropical flowers, sea bathing, a bit of fishing and always halcyon days.

Being the largest Estate Development Organisation in the South-west, we offer a choice of five beautiful Estates

Modern homes with every labour-saving convenience, wood-panelled staircases, the new flush doors, superb kitchen and bathroom equipment, chromium plated taps and plenty of electricity points, garage, charming garden and incomparable aspect.

Prices are from £695 to £1,650 Freehold, or on easy terms as you may desire, including free legal conveyance (including stamp duty), no road charges, no extras.

● *May we suggest you write for de-luxe photogravure folder containing photographs of sites & homes and all particulars. Post free. No obligation.* C

VICTORION BUILDERS LTD

Gold Advocates Start Balloting Attack on Rogers

Roosevelt Adviser Wins Convention Election by Three Votes

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30 (AP)—Supporters of Dr. James Harvey Rogers, professor of economics at Yale University, yesterday defeated by three votes an attempt to supplant him as a vice-president of the American Statistical Association because of his activities as monetary adviser to President Roosevelt.

Opponents of the Administration's monetary policy nominated Dr. Harold L. Reed, Cornell University professor of economics. Professor Reed has been urging a return to the gold standard although he is a colleague of the President's other monetary adviser, Prof. George F. Warren. The convention debated the propriety of "chastising Dr. Rogers," as his supporters put it, while Dr. O. M. W. Sprague, who recently stepped out as financial and executive assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, waited to address it.

Departing from his prepared speech, Dr. Sprague attacked the Administration's public works program as "more damaging to recovery than the British dole."

"Production of durable consumer goods is the way to employ capital and labor," he said. "A government policy of public works that tends to maintain and increase the relative cost of that production works against a trade recovery."

"You have a dole," asserted the speaker. "It is perhaps better than a plain dole, but a work dole which establishes rates of pay so that civil work does not expand is quite as damaging and, I should say, more damaging to recovery than the British dole to which you objected so four years ago."

Prof. Irving Fisher, Yale economist, defended Dr. Rogers in the debate over his reelection. He held there was no connection between Dr. Rogers' views and his duties as vice-president in charge of the section on facts and methods of bearing on economic theories.

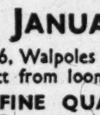
Seventeen economic and social science organizations, holding their national conventions here, received proposals to end depressions which range from abolition of all metal standards for money to socialization of key industries.

Dr. Leo Wolman, professor of economics at Columbia University and chairman of the National Recovery Administration's labor board, yesterday was elected president of the American Association for Labor Legislation.

The American Economic Association elected Prof. Harry A. Millis of the University of Chicago, president.

Miss Jane Addams, Chicago social worker, was named first vice-president of the Association for Labor Legislation, with Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire as second vice-president.

The Economic Association elected Col. Leonard P. Ayres of the Cleveland Trust Company, Cleveland, and Prof. Fred R. Fairchild of Yale University, vice-presidents, and Prof. Davis Dewey, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, managing editor of the association's journal.



MR. BROWN felt he had been "done." His cheap pencils had broken so much in sharpening that they had cost double the better ones.

We stock the most reliable makes of pencils
E. & S. Butler
57 Streatham High Rd., S.W. 16

Great Bargains
Friday, January 5, Daily Through January, at
BEARMANS SALE
BEARMANS, Ltd., of LEYTONSTONE
Tel. LEYtonstone 1131

Depositor Insurance Plan Adopted by Maine Banks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKLAND, Maine, Jan. 2—The Rockland Savings Bank, only Rockland bank to reopen immediately after the banking holiday last March, has ratified the steps taken by Mr. Edward J. Hellier, treasurer of the bank, in adopting the new Federal Deposit Insurance policy.

Of the 33 savings banks in Maine, 23 have adopted the depositor insurance that goes into effect today. Doubts of the feasibility of joining prolonged the decision of the board of trustees, but Saturday's favoring vote brought quick action from Treasurer Hellier in completing arrangements.

Puerto Rico Rides Again

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Dec. 30 (AP)—A gasoline strike and boycott in Puerto Rico apparently was ended today, after Acting Gov. Benjamin J. Horton by proclamation fixed the price of gasoline at 20 cents a gallon.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

900kc-WBZ-333m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-212m
5:00 Farm reports	"The Music Box,"	Five o'clock revue;	Skippy sketch
5:15 Monitor Views News	soloist	popular	Soloist; orch.
5:30 The Singing Lady	Podrecca's "Pic-	All-American Boy.	Melody Mart
5:45 Little Orphan Annie	coli" company	CBS dance music.	Dance music
6:00 Hill billy music	Evening Tattler;	Studio reports	"Buck Rogers"
6:15 NBC dance music	records; talks	Dance music	"Bobby Benson"
6:30 Report; sports	News; soloist	Merry-Go-Round	Soloist; orch.
6:45 Lowell Thomas, news	Cheerio's Mosaic	Local dance music	"Little Italy"
7:00 Amos 'n' Andy	Book review	Myrt and Marge	Reports; news
7:15 "New Sources of	"Billy Bachelor"	Just Plain Bill	Music; speaker
7:30 Local Revenue," talks	After Dinner Revue	James Roosevelt	Organ recital
7:45 "Tony's Barber Shop"	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter, news	Local dance music
8:00 Network serial	Leo Reisman's Or-	Columbians Orch.	Emerald Orchestra
8:15 mystery drama	chestra; soloist	Edwin C. Hill	Master of Mystery,
8:30 NBC talk series	Wayne King and	Voice of Experience	dramatic sketch
8:45 "Trade and Mark"	his orchestra	Fray-Braggiotti	Studio recital
9:00 Musical Memories	Ben Bernie and	Philadelphia Orch.	Dance program
9:15 with Edgar Guest	his orchestra	The Town Crier	Organ recital
9:30 "The Witch of Endor,"	Ed Wynn; quartet;	George Jessel; so-	Le Paradis Band
9:45 dramatic sketch	Voorhees's Orch.	loists; orchestra	Reports; news
10:00 Billy Losses and his	Cruise of the Seth	Prof. R. E. Rogers;	Casa Loma Or-
10:15 orchestra	Parker; sketch	Sevitzky Orch.	chestra; soloists
10:30 Buccaneers Quartet	Madame Sylvia	Camera Man talk	News Service
10:45 News flashes	String orchestra	Reports; news	Hall Johnson sing-
11:00 Reports; sports	Forecasts; news	Ranny Weeks and	ers; orchestra
11:15 Rines Orchestra	The King's Jesters	his orchestra	Dell Campo, tenor
11:30 Enric Madriguera and	Paul Whiteman	Isham Jones and	Sign off
11:45 his orchestra	and his orchestra	his orchestra	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WNAC, Bill and Ginger, popular songs.
11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William Stannard, conductor.
11:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:00 WBZ, WEEI, WNAC, Opening of Seventy-fourth Congress of the United States and reading of the President's Message.

After Luncheon

2:30 WNAC, School of the Air; sketch, "The Tale of Two Cities."
2:30 WAAB, Recordings by Philadelphia Orchestra.
3:30 WBBO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review; speakers; orchestra.
4:00 WNAC, "Musical Album of Popular Classics"; concert orchestra.
4:15 WBZ, Frances White, vaudevillian, songs.
4:15 WEEI, Pop Concert, Christian Kriens, conductor.
4:30 WNAC, "Is Our Climate Becoming Milder?" Dr. J. B. Kincer.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
6:00 WBZ, New England Conservatory of Music concert.
6:15 WBZ, People's Symphony Orchestra Hour.

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, Baron Munchausen and orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, Albert Spalding, violinist; Conrad Thibault; chorus; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor.
9:00 WBZ, "20,000 Years in Sing Sing," sketch with Lewis E. Lawes.
9:00 WEEI, Troubadours Orchestra; Helen Ford, guest soloist.
9:15 WNAC, "Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd"; Vera Van; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, John McCormack, tenor; William Daly's Orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, Fred Allen's Revue players; soloists; orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; Burns and Allen.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC, Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists; female trio.
10:30 WEEI, National Forum: "Problems of Congress," Speaker Henry T. Rainey.
10:45 WAAB, Andre Kostelanetz Presents; soloists; mixed chorus; orchestra.

NRA Called Hope For Lumber Trade

Public service rather than money-making is the objective of business executives today under the National Recovery Administration, according to Dr. Wilson Compton, general manager of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association.

Dr. Compton, who is also head of the trade association division of the NRA, told participants in the New Year's Business Conference at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology that the lumber trade "sees no hope except in the present experiment or something closely resembling it."

"Many instinctive opponents of the NRA are undergoing a change of opinion," he said. "One such recently wrote Mr. C. Arthur Bruce, executive officer of the Lumber Code Authority that 'while the ramifications of the NRA are so many and so varied that we are figuratively standing on our heads, yet we have finally come to the determination that this program is the best thing that has ever happened to our industry.' Operators of small sawmills which are under the code declare the NRA has put them on an equal basis with their bigger neighbors, who during the last three years have had all the advantages."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and colder tonight, with lowest temperature 10 to 14; Wednesday increasing cloudiness and not so cold, probably with snow by late afternoon or night; moderate to fresh north to east winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Fair and slightly colder tonight; Wednesday cloudy with slowly rising temperature; snow Wednesday afternoon or night.

Vermont: Fair and continued cold tonight; Wednesday cloudy with slowly rising temperature, followed by snow.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and somewhat colder tonight; Wednesday cloudy with slowly rising temperature, followed by snow or rain on coast and snow in interior Wednesday afternoon or night.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh north shifting to northeast and east winds and fair weather tonight; weather overcast, probably followed by rain or snow.

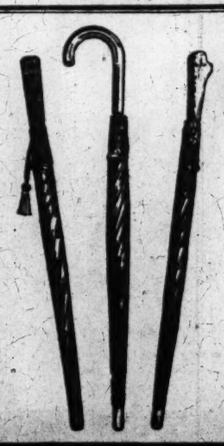
High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 12:01 p. m., Wednesday 12:33 a. m.
Height of tides 9.6 feet, 8.0 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:53 p. m.

Emblem Assorted Biscuits
Eighteen varieties, each one delightful. Order some today and notice how quickly they disappear.
MADE ONLY BY
CARR'S of CARLISLE
ENGLAND

ON SALE IN ALL THE LEADING STORES IN THE U. S. A.
Agents: Julius Wile, Sons & Co., 10 Hubert Street, New York City.



Ben Cox & Sons
Manufacturers of
Umbrellas : :
Walking Canes :
Seat Sticks : :
411 Oxford Street
LONDON, W.1. ENGLAND.

Joyful Note Found In Trends As State Starts on New Year

About 30,000 jobs will be handed to unemployed men in Massachusetts during the coming week according to figures given out by the statistical bureau of the state recovery board. This number of jobs is the remainder of the quota of 130,000 assigned to Massachusetts under the civil works projects. Of this number 100,000 have been filled already. It is claimed that at least one-third of the unemployed men and women have been reabsorbed into industry and that this trend is continuing with increasing acceleration.

One of the signs of increasing confidence and growing income is the evidence of a tremendous increase in purchases over the Christmas season. The New Year comes in, according to the report, with depleted stocks and empty shelves in the retail stores.

At the same time landlords are reporting the collection of back rents and storekeepers the payment of old bills. Welfare lists are growing smaller and calls for welfare decreasing as recovery plans begin to function.

The statement of the Massachusetts board declares that 7,000,000 persons have found employment since last March in the United States, and that business in New England is fast being stabilized. Reports from cities like Fall River, where the depression was felt most keenly, show that industry is getting back on its feet. In that city the pay roll has increased $3,000,000 during 1933, the municipal debts have been reduced and the tax rate cut.

In Lowell, where a four-week shoe strike resulted in the removal of two shoe shops employing nearly 1800 persons, there has been, nevertheless, a gain in industrial employment of 2600. In addition 2800 jobless men and women have been employed on CWA projects.

Savings Banks In Vermont Qualify

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 2—Assurance that the 19 savings banks in Vermont will be qualified for admission to the Federal Deposit Insurance Fund has been received here. According to word from Mr. Fred A. Field Jr., president of the Vermont Bankers' Association, who is now in Washington, the banks have been examined and favorably passed upon by federal authorities.

Depositors' funds will be further protected by capital funds, largely augmented by the sale of capital debentures to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Mr. Field states.

In addition, he revealed that Vermont's banks will be placed on an unrestricted basis within a short time. Mr. Field added that "it had been hoped that this might be accomplished by Jan. 1 but the magnitude of the undertaking is such that it cannot be completed for a few days."

Cold Breaks Thermometer

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., Jan. 2 (AP)—Just when New England was getting thawed out the Weather Bureau here had to announce today that its thermometer had broken under the strain of recording temperatures close to 50 below zero.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"WHATEVER POSSESSED HER" (Wilbur). Presented by Raymond Moore, director of Cape Playhouse, Dennis. 8:30.

"BITTER SWEET" (Shubert). Revival of Noel Coward's romantic musical play of England and Vienna. 8:30.

"THE PLAY'S THE THING" (Tremont). Guy Bates Post in Wodehouse adaptation of Molnar comedy. 8:30.

"THE PICCOLI" (Repertory). Podrecca's glove marionettes. Daily at 3:15 and 8:30.

Movies

BOSTON — "By Candlelight," an entertaining comedy of servants masquerading as masters and a master as a butler. Paul Lukas and Nils Asther carrying off the honors. 10 a. m., 12:23, 3:06, 5:30, 8:12, 10:45.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — "Lady Killer," with James Cagney in the role of a movie actor specializing on gangster parts. Also "Girl Without a Room," with Charlie Ruggles and Charles Farrell. Paramount at 10:35 a. m., 1:26, 4:17, 7:01, 9:48. Fenway at 3:13, 7:33, 10:13.

KEITH'S—"Flying to Rio." Musical production featuring dancing, trapeze work and other entertainment on and around the wings of several air liners flying to Rio. Cast includes Dolores del Rio, Fred Astaire, Gene Raymond and Ginger Rogers. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

STATE—"Dinner at Eight." 12, 2:20, 4:45, 7:10, 9:35.

ORPHEUM—"Advice to the Lovelorn," with Lee Tracy. 9:30 a. m., 12:53, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

METROPOLITAN—"Design for Living." Very free adaptation of Noel Coward's comedy, with Edward Everett Horton, Gary Cooper, Miriam Hopkins and Fredric March. Stage show, Bevitzky's orchestra. 11 a. m., 1:37, 4:43, 7:30, 10:27.

UPTOWN—"Blood Money," gangster story with George Bancroft. Also "Female," with Ruth Chatterton. 3:29, 4:58, 7:29, 9:58.

Hockey

BOSTON GARDEN—Bruins vs. Maroons. 8:30.

TOMORROW

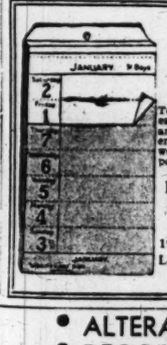
FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Bowling Tournament. In Huntington Club Alleys, next to Symphony Hall. 8:30.

Women 'Scramble' For $18 Census Jobs

"Tillie the Toiler" and 300 other "white collar" unemployed women stormed headquarters of the Massachusetts Unemployment Census office on Congress Street, Boston, today in search of jobs as census takers.

Nearly 10,000 women have entered applications for positions, according to Mrs. Anne Page, director of the census, and only about 3000 can be used. This is the first all-women project of the Civil Works Administration to get under way in Massachusetts. About 50 women are already employed on the staff and all workers will be selected from lists supplied by re-employment bureaus.

Appointment of supervisors for taking of the state-wide unemployment census, will be made within the next few days and Mrs. Page expects the work will be well under way by the end of the week. The minimum wage to be paid to workers is $18.



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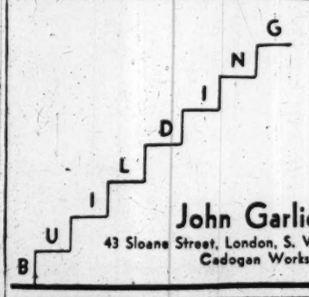

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Women Confident Prosperity's Coming, Gimbel Head Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 30—America's real purchasing agents—women who do most of the buying in this country—today face the turn of the year convinced that the United States is pulling out of the trough of the economic depression and is headed toward better times.

The opinion of the women was revealed in a study correlating the views of 40,000 women in New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Milwaukee on many current problems and issues, which Mr. Bernard F. Gimbel, president of Gimbel Brothers, made public at a luncheon yesterday. The survey was conducted especially for Gimbel Brothers.

Among the 50 leaders in government, industry, finance and publishing who attended the luncheon were Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, Mr. A. D. Whiteside, Divisional National Recovery Administrator, who represented Gen. Hugh S. Johnson; Mr. Matthew Woll, vice-president of the A. F. of L. and Dr. Frederick B. Robinson, President of the College of the City of New York.

The study indicated that "well over three-quarters of the women of this country believe we are on our way out of the depression," Mr. Gimbel said, "and 850 of every 1000 believe we are coming into a period of unprecedented prosperity."

To the question "Are we on the way out of the depression?" the reply was overwhelmingly "Yes," Mr. Gimbel said, but confidence was stronger in the Middle West than on the eastern seaboard. Affirmative replies ranged from 91 per cent in Milwaukee to 78 per cent in New York.

The replies constituted "an overwhelming vote of confidence for the Administration and all of its policies," Mr. Gimble said.

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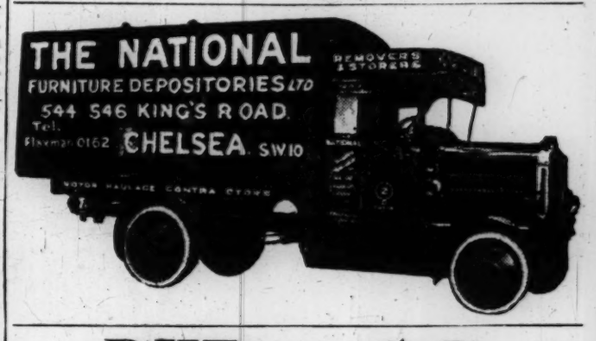

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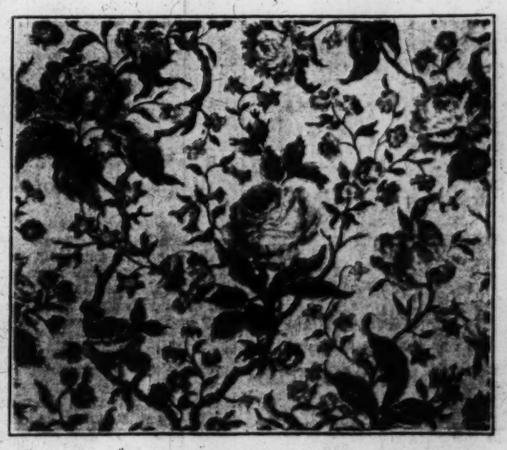

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Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 2—Journalism courses for readers as well as for writers of newspapers is a modern trend in education, said Dr. Willard G. Bleyer, dean of the Journalism School of the University of Wisconsin, in commenting on the program of the American Association of Teachers of Journalism meeting here Saturday.

Courses in "non-professional journalism," as this kind of teaching is called, may render one important service, among others, by informing students about the nature of propaganada they see in newspapers and news reels, Dr. Bleyer declared. After having made a study of the use of press, film and radio by agencies seeking to promote their own interests, students will be more discriminating when they see a motion picture which gives a glamorous picture of a military training academy or the launching of a new battleship, he added.

Some of the most interesting courses for non-professional students are being given at the University of Minnesota, it is agreed by members of this association. Dr. Ralph D. Casey, dean of this university's school of journalism, told of a course in contemporary affairs given in the school which was attended by 300 students this year.

The study cuts loose from academic tradition and goes to the newspapers for current developments to determine its subject matter. Whatever looms most important, whether Russian recognition, disturbances in Cuba, or a domestic reconstruction program, is taken up, while a journalist, who is also a trained political economist, directs students in their study of the background of these affairs.

At Washington and Lee University, where the first training for journalism was given just after the Civil War, a similar trend was reported by Mr. William L. Mapel, director. Cognate courses are offered in the School of Journalism and taken by many students not preparing to work on newspapers but who are majoring in English.

The important thing, Mr. Mapel thinks, is to distinguish between professional journalistic training and non-professional courses, especially those given in smaller colleges which do not have facilities for genuine journalism instruction. English teaching and other courses may be greatly enlivened by being presented from the journalistic point of view, but they should be frankly labelled non-professional.

President's Cabinet Is Necessarily a Flexible One

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

The Cabinet Before the Treasury Change

Seated From Left to Right—George H. Dern, Secretary of War; Cordell Hull, Secretary of State; President Roosevelt; William H. Woodin, Former Secretary of the Treasury; Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General. Standing, Left to Right—Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior; Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy; James A. Farley, Postmaster-General; Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce; Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.

President Starts Active New Year

(Continued from Page 1)

preter of President Roosevelt's views than any other man in the Cabinet. His appointment illustrates in the best sense the President's practice of personal government. Mr. Woodin, too, was a personal friend of whose devotion there could be no question. Persistent ill health forced his retirement, and in accepting his resignation President Roosevelt expressed confident hope of a speedy recovery, declaring that "when that day comes you are wanted and needed in the service of the country."

Mr. Woodin Enjoyed It All

This event marks the passing—perhaps temporarily—from public life of one of the most lovable characters to enrich it for many days, for Mr. Woodin was a whimsical, charming and devoted official who declared in Tucson yesterday, "I have had a wonderful time since March 4."

It marks the advent of a forceful young man, for Mr. Morgenthau is one of the youngest Secretaries of the Treasury, with a virtually nonpolitical background but considerable experience of public office. His appointment to the Treasury nine months ago would have astonished the nation, but today it passes as an accepted fact.

Having closed its ranks internally, the Administration turns to Congress. There, for the moment, all is roseate. A meeting of Democratic leaders disclosed verbal acceptance, at least, of the President's desire for a short session.

General approval of his other legislative plans is also expressed. Even Republican quarters are mute and meek. With an eye to the future, however, Senator Charles L. McNary (R.), Oregon, announced last night a new Senatorial campaign committee, which holds out bait to insurgent Senators and is composed exclusively of Westerners. But, like other recent statements, the Republican plans showed no inkling of direct attack on the Administration program.

Still Very Popular

President Roosevelt still has overwhelming support in every corner of the country, according to a series of smashing accounts coming to Washington at the turn of the year. His personal prestige, it is confirmed over and over again, is still the dominant political fact of the moment. Simultaneously, federal money reaches more and more groups—farmers, unemployed, etc., and every dollar has its political effect.

In this atmosphere, the federal budget and White House plans for the session ahead are about to be released. The setting could scarcely be more favorable. When the financial estimates are scrutinized, it is believed that a rosy light will be required.

Democratic leaders, called to the White House last night for a preview of the estimates, were unanimous in stating that "The budget will be high enough."

The best estimate in unofficial circles here runs to a budget of $6,000,000,000 with appropriations in addition which may run to $7,000,000,000. Of course well over 50 per cent of this total is in the "emergency budget" spending for recovery.

Envoy to Holland Named

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt today appointed Mr. Grenville T. Emmet of New York to be Minister to The Netherlands.

Warning Sounded By Farm Chiefs On Federal Debt

Also Disclaim Policy of Leveling Wealth by Confiscatory Taxes

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 2—From farmers who have been given some of the most radical measures of the Washington Administration, comes now the advice of caution, perhaps the first time the farmers have put on the brakes. "Avoid headlong plunging into debt," admonishes the powerful American Farm Bureau Federation, and to this it couples a warning against "too great reliance on credit expansion."

This friendly counsel is given Washington by a farm organization entirely in sympathy with the President. Indeed, as the Farm Bureau's leader, Mr. Edward A. O'Neal, put it, "The agricultural program now being carried out is our program. We helped to write it and we are being consulted as to its administration."

The farm boards also make it plain that they do not urge a general leveling of wealth. Their tax recommendations, recently presented to the House Ways and Means Committee, "were not designed," they point out, "to secure the distribution of the wealth through tax devices."

These viewpoints of the conservative farmers represented in the farm group which at present is closest to President Roosevelt are brought out in a legislative forecast by the Farm Bureau's Washington representative, Mr. Chester H. Gray.

Going more into detail as to new legislation the farm bureaus want, than was possible at their convention here a short time ago, they announce a number of changes sought for the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Among these are smaller processing taxes, based on a longer continuation of such taxes; the use of part of such taxes to build up a fund to export surplus products; and in order that land withheld from raising one crop in the campaign for reduction of acreage may not be planted to a competing crop, the provision that such land may be retired from production and placed in the public domain.

French Strike Averted

PARIS, Jan. 2 (AP)—A threatened coal strike in northern France was temporarily averted when mining operators, after interviewing M. Joseph Paganon, Minister of Public Works, decided to postpone the abrogation of a wage agreement for three months, when efforts to compromise will be made.

Colonial and Modernist Tones Blend in Chilean Architecture

Building Boom Includes Apartment Houses, Schools and Commercial Structures—Improvement of Peso Cuts Cost of Imported Materials

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—Architectural diversity characterizes Santiago's construction activities, which, beginning last year, late continued and, except for 1928-29, are the strongest in many years. Apartment buildings predominate, but the boom also includes business and other commercial construction.

Beginning during last year's inflation and the consequent flight to bricks and mortar, building permits continued to increase even when the present administration strengthened its financial position. Labor charges are almost unchanged, materials have risen but little, and the paper peso has fallen to one-fifth its gold value. Imported electrical fittings, plumbing and hardware articles have risen, but an improvement in the peso has cut the cost of imports.

Santiago College for American girls, which fills an entire block, and the English Institute for American boys are the work of American architects, and the 14-story Ministry of Finance building, now nearing completion, is the work of Smith Miller and Smith Solar, Chilean father and son who are of American descent. The latter building is American with Spanish-colonial modifications. With a block of buildings removed to improve its perspective, it faces the 12-story National Health Insurance structure, the work of the Chilean architect, Ricardo Gonzales Cortez.

Other new buildings include two blocks of luxury apartments along the west side of the principal square with underground parking space. Santiago's lack of convention is shown by the commercial building on German modernist lines like a transatlantic liner and the new theater with underground cabaret and roof garden. Modeled after the Balneario La Isla of Madrid, a bathing resort is planned for the Mapocho River which bisects the city. An open-air theater is nearing completion on San Cristobal hill.

American influence is especially noticeable in street lighting methods—Vina Del Mar's system being copied from Saratoga Springs.

Spanish-Colonial remains the dominant architecture, although Luciano Kulcsewski has pioneered a futurist tendency, marked by violent colorings and usual lines.

In small homes, California bungalows are popular, especially in the suburbs. In more exclusive sections, Spanish Mission styles vie with Tudor and Jacobean.

Date Figures 1-2-34 Come Once a Century

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2 (AP)—If you write the dates in figures, put down today as 1-2-34. And you will have to wait 100 years before you can do it again.

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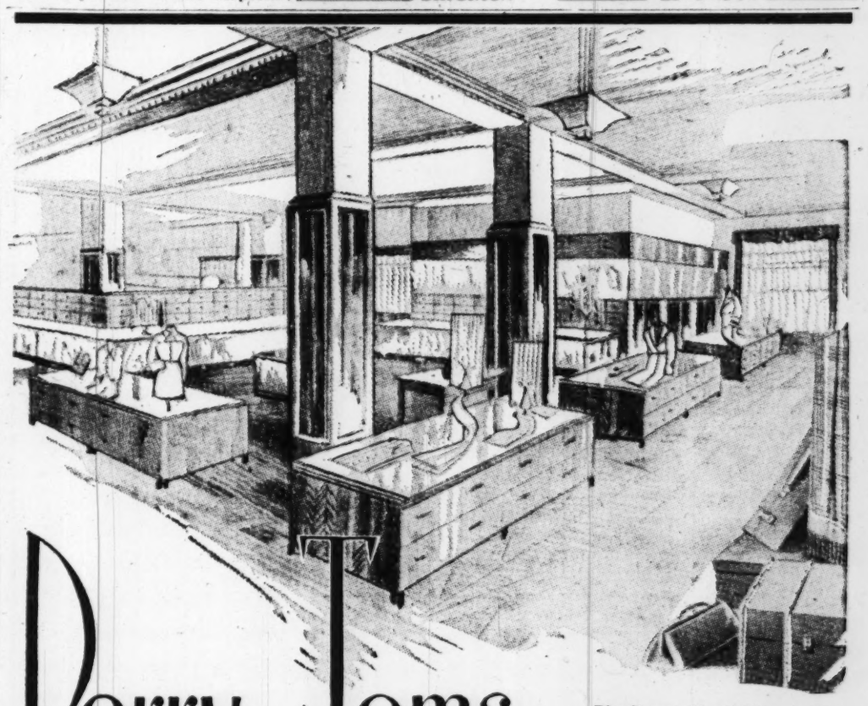
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Virginia Ellis Defeats Seeded Squash Player

Eliminates Mrs. T. E. Francis, Ranked Seventh, in Bay State Tourney

Five of the eight seeded players in the Massachusetts state women's squash racquets championship advanced this morning on the courts of the Harvard Club of Boston. Mrs. William F. Howe, the defending champion, did not play before luncheon, but Mrs. George W. Wightman, the 1933 runner-up and second seeded player, won an easy second-round match from Anna Dixon, 15—7, 15—8, 15—4.

Margaret Blake, a lawn tennis player, defeated the only out-of-state entrant, Edith Drury of Concord, N. H., after a four-game battle, 13—11, 15—7, 14—15, 17—16, in the second round.

Virginia Ellis, another lawn-tennis player, who holds the Massachusetts state net title, moved into the third round this morning after fighting for every point in her five-game battle with Mrs. T. E. Francis, who was seeded seventh. The score: 9—15, 13—15, 15—11, 15—14, 15—7.

Mrs. Francis had defeated Mrs. Talbot Baker, 15—4, 15—4, 15—5, earlier in the day, while Miss Ellis drew a first-round bye.

Mrs. Donald Holbrook, seeded sixth, defeated Marjorie L. Sachs, Cambridge tennis star, in the first round. Miss Sachs put up a battle, but lost at 15—11, 15—11, 12—15, 5—15, 15—8.

The third and fourth seeded players, Helen Morton and Eleonora R. Sears, respectively, won their first-round matches in straight games. The summary:

Massachusetts State Women's Squash Racquets Championship
First Round—Upper Half

Edith Drury won from Mrs. Lothrop Withington, by default.

Helen Morton defeated Helen Cabot, 15—4, 15—5, 15—3.

Lower Half

Eleonora R. Sears defeated Patsy Fuller, 15—7, 15—3, 15—7.

Mrs. Dudley Merrill defeated Mrs. T. C. Chase, 15—5, 15—11, 15—2.

Peggy Howe won from Marian Duane, by default.

Mrs. Donald Holbrook defeated Marjorie L. Sachs, 15—11, 15—11, 12—15, 5—15, 15—8.

Mrs. T. E. Francis defeated Mrs. Talbot Baker, 15—4, 15—4, 15—5.

Second Round

Margaret Blake defeated Edith Drury, 15—11, 15—7, 14—15, 17—16.

Virginia Ellis defeated Mrs. T. E. Francis, 9—15, 13—15, 15—11, 15—14, 15—7.

Mrs. George W. Wightman defeated Anna Dixon, 15—7, 15—8, 15—4.

Wilson Succeeds Shotton

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2 (AP)—The Phillies today announced the appointment of Catcher Jimmy Wilson, recently obtained from the St. Louis Cardinals, as manager to succeed Burt Shotton. He signed a two-year contract. The announcement said Shotton is free to negotiate with any team that may desire his service. Wilson's appointment to the managership has been reported for several weeks, along with rumors that Shotton may go to the Cincinnati Reds.

Australia Defeats England

PARIS, Jan. 2 (AP)—Australia defeated England in a Rugby League international game Sunday, 62 to 13, completely outclassing the English team and scoring almost at will. The match was played at Pershing Stadium on a snow-covered field.

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Lou Little's Boys Defeat Stanford in Annual Rose Bowl Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif., Jan. 2—Columbia's light, fast and well-drilled football varsity provided one of the season's biggest surprises by defeating Stanford University, 7 to 0, yesterday afternoon in the Rose Bowl here, in the nineteenth annual Tournament of Roses football game. Forty thousand people braved a heavy downpour of rain to see the contest, which was played on the heaviest field in the history of New Year's Day competition.

Columbia's Lions roared just once, late in the second quarter, but it was enough to win the ball game. After Alfred J. Barabas '36 had lost a yard in a thrust at left tackle, Capt. Clifford E. Montgomery '34, standing approximately in midfield, rifled a pass to Anthony Matal Jr. '34, and it was good for 28 yards. Then came the play which won for Columbia. Taking the ball from Montgomery on a hidden-ball fake reverse, Barabas circled Stanford's right end for 16 yards to score the only touchdown of the contest. Newell G. Wilder '34 place-kicked the extra point.

Stanford made several determined bids to tie the score, but they were not successful. Although the Indians gained a total of 295 yards to 138 for Columbia, and made 13 first downs to five for the Lions, the light Columbia line always held when the goal line was threatened. Once Stanford lost the ball on the 19-yard line, again on the eight, and still again was unable to score from the three-yard stripe.

Columbia was always equal to the emergency and deserved to win. The victory for the East was the first since 1931, and was unquestionably one of the most unexpected in the history of the East-West series.

Columbia		Stanford
McDowell, le	re	Smith, Topping
Jackel, lt	rt	Callaway, Drown
Pinckney, lg	rg	Corbus
Wilder, Ciampa, c	c	Muller, Bates
Dzamba, rg	lg	O'Connor, Adams
Richavich, rt	lt	Reynolds
Matal, Chase, re	le	Moscrip, Trompas
Montgomery, Tomb, qb	qb	Alustiza, Hillman
Barabas, Linehan, lhb	rhb	Hamilton, Sim
Brominski, rhb	lhb	Maentz, Van Dellen
Nevel, Chippendale, fb	fb	Grayson

Score—Columbia 7, Stanford 0. Touchdown—Barabas for Columbia. Point after touchdown—Wilder for Columbia. Referee—Thomas Louttit. Umpire—Ed Thorpe. Head linesman—W. R. Crowley. Field Judge—Thomas Fitzpatrick. Time—Four 15m. periods.

Stadium Debts Are Delaying Swing To The Greek Ideals

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 2—Pressure of the bondholders, who must have winning teams to pay off stadium debts, is delaying the backswing from the Roman to the Greek ideal in college sports, it was charged here by Mr. Ernst H. Lindley, chancellor at the University of Kansas, speaking to the twenty-eighth annual convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

Administrators in the colleges have been caught in the middle, said Chancellor Lindley, in the movement back to sanity in student sports. They can ignore their responsibility only at their own peril, he asserted. By administrators he referred to college presidents and the faculty heads dealing with athletics.

When athletes receive favors and advantages in classrooms, he pointed out, a poison spreads throughout the student body. Students cannot be convinced they should devote themselves to idealism when they see athletes cashing in on their talents, he said.

This thought was followed up by the Rev. John F. O'Hara, vice-president of the University of Notre Dame. He said a lowering of academic standards occurred after the war in order to accommodate the great influx of students, including many former service men, financed by the Government, who did not have proper preparation. Patriotic professors were inclined to be lenient in grading papers, especially of athletes.

"We should make unceasing war against this abuse whenever and wherever it occurs. "Professors should recognize that the world expects more of representative athletes than from many other students in their classes, and they should be very activing in their demand for sound academic work. Leniency in the classroom may definitely cripple an athlete in his later public life."

Maj. J. L. Griffith of Chicago was reelected president of the association. Nine rules committees were appointed. The following were elected vice-presidents and district representatives:

Dean S. T. Arnold, Brown, first; Dean R. L. Sackett, Pennsylvania, second; Dr. Wilbur C. Smith, Tulane, third; Prof. C. L. Eddy, Case, fourth; Prof. C. L. Brewer, Missouri, fifth; D. A. Penick, Texas, sixth; S. L. McDonald, Colorado Aggies, seventh; H. C. Willett, Southern California, eighth.

The football rules committee, which is to meet in the East in February, was headed by Walter O. Okeson, chairman, W. S. Langford, secretary, and Prof. A. A. Stagg, life member. Other committeemen named were W. G. Crowell, C. H. Smith, W. J. Bingham, D. X. Bible, H. J. Stegeman, F. H. Yost, Ray Morrison and W. O. Hunter.

The Editor's Puzzle

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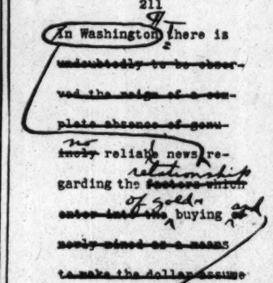

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page.)

Boston Bruins And Montreal to Meet

Hockey Lineup at Garden Tonight

Boston		Montreal
Beattie, lw		rw, Ward
Stewart, c		c, Smith
Lamb, rw		lw, Northcott
Smith, ld		rd, Wentworth
Clapper, rd		ld, Graham
Thompson, g		g, Kerr

Boston spares—Barry, Siebert, Oliver, Chapman, Oracle, Hitchman, Galbraith, Lane, Smillie. Montreal spares—W. Kilrea, McCabe, Mackenzie, Blinco, Haynes, Brydson, Trottier, Robinson, Frew.

The mystery team of the National Hockey League, the Montreal Maroons, makes its second appearance on the Garden ice tonight. Seemingly a great team last season, it was expected that this season it would reach its greatest heights. On the contrary Maroons have floundered badly and the only tangible reason for it is that Lionel Conacher, steady veteran defenseman of last season, is now with Chicago, and the high-scoring forwards of last year are failing to produce in this race.

Since last playing here, Dec. 19, Maroons have two new faces in their lineup, hoping to improve conditions. Irving Frew, hard-checking defenseman from Quebec, has been brought up, and Russell Blinco, once with Springfield in the Can-Am League and more recently with Windsor, is up for trial. Boston, too, is expected to display a new hockey player in Don Smillie, former Toronto varsity defenseman.

Efforts to engineer a trade between Boston and Montreal have fallen through to date; but the negotiation between the two has served to kindle a special interest in the contest tonight. Maroons are fresh from having held Canadiens to a 2-to-2 tie and hoping to win here tonight. Their last visit resulted in a 1-to-0 overtime victory for Boston, but Maroons were unfortunate, having outplayed and outskated the home team throughout. The winning goal went in off the stick of a Maroon defenseman and really was not an earned point.

Evidently the Bruins are taking a leaf from the Toronto book in securing an amateur player from that city. The Smythemen have built most of their present fame from former Toronto amateur players and in Don Smillie the Bruins are reputed to have secured a real prospect.

Tonight hockey may take a long step forward in experiment. Manager Ross has had a new type of protective lining made that is claimed to be light, airy and comfortable, and if ready it will be used tonight by the Bruins. Manager Ross conveyed his ideas to McCarthy & Morris of Boston, who ordered the finished product from Stahl & Dean. Other headgear tried out in the league has been found impracticable.

This piece of equipment is distinctly an innovation. It has fully as much in the way of protective measures as a football head-guard, but is more suited to hockey through its coolness and lightness, weighing only 10 ounces at the most. If successful it may be adopted as standard equipment throughout the league.

Bill Tilden Beats Richards, 6-4, 6-1, 6-2

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2—William T. Tilden 2d, took the United States professional indoor tennis championship away from Vincent Richards of New York on Sunday at the Penn Athletic Club in straight sets, 6—4, 6—1, 6—2, before a capacity gallery.

While Tilden went out in front from the first game, Richards fought for every point which pleased the fans so much that they applauded time and again during the course of the one-hour match.

After a short rest Richards teamed with Bruce P. Barnes of Austin, Texas, and defeated Tilden and Francis T. Hunter of New York in straight sets to retain the national doubles title. The score of the match was 7—5, 9—7, 6—1.

In reaching the finals, Richards, on Saturday, defeated Hunter, 6—1, 6—1, 6—4, shortly after Tilden had beaten Bruce Barnes, 6—1, 6—2, 6—2.

In the semifinal round-robin doubles play Saturday evening, Tilden and Hunter downed Teddy Richa and George Jennings, 6—2, 6—3, 6—1, and Richards and Barnes eliminated Charles M. Wood Jr. and Emmett J. Pare, 6—4, 6—3, 6—3.

Dartmouth College Winter Sports Victor

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Jan. 2 (AP)—Dartmouth College won the Harding Trophy, emblematic of the team championship, as the Lake Placid Club's thirteenth annual winter sports competition was concluded here yesterday.

The Indians from Hanover, N. H., piled up 31 points against 22 for St. Patrick's of Ottawa; 19 for University of New Hampshire; 14 for University of Ottawa; 6 for McGill University; 3 for Fordham University, and 1 for University of Maine.

Ottawa, Dartmouth and St. Patrick's snared the individual titles in the three events on the closing program. Lucien Lafleur of Ottawa won the ski jump with a leap of 31 meters or 102 feet, scoring 144.4 points. Second place went to Edward J. Blood of New Hampshire; Third to William Burke of St. Patrick's; fourth to W. D. Clark of St. Patrick's, and fifth to R. Denton of McGill.

Clark, incidentally, won the permanent challenge award given by Stanley Rumbough of New York to the contestant scoring the highest number of points in the combined cross-country and jumping ski events.

Frank J. Lepeau of Dartmouth captured the snowshoe race, covering the two-mile course in 14m. 21 6-10s. Trailing him were William J. Andberg of New Hampshire, Blood of New Hampshire, Alton E. Prince and Gilbert M. Cox, both of Maine.

The figure-skating crown went to Wingate Smith of St. Patrick's, with Robert Surtees of Ottawa, second.

Northerners Win, 7 to 0

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 2 (AP)—All-Stars from the northern end of the Southeastern Conference yesterday defeated the South team, 7 to 0, in a charity game. Kercheval of Kentucky was outstanding for the Northerners, although the touchdown was scored by Kimbrell of Auburn on a pass from Brackett of Tennessee. When Tennessee kicked the placement. The game was played on a muddy field before 12,000 fans.

Toronto Is Six Games Ahead Of Canadien Sextet

Maple Leafs and Americans Divide Victories in Week-End Hockey

National Hockey League
United States Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Chicago	10	4	7	34	27	24
Detroit	9	2	8	41	51	20
Boston	9	2	8	43	43	20
Rangers	7	5	6	30	28	19
Canadian Division						
Toronto	14	3	3	74	30	31
Canadiens	8	3	9	36	36	19
Ottawa	6	4	10	43	42	16
Montreal	4	5	9	27	48	13
Americans	4	4	11	40	61	12

Results Dec. 30

Toronto 8, Detroit 1.
Canadiens 2, Montreal 2, overtime.

Result Dec. 31

Americans 3, Rangers 1.

Results Jan. 1

Americans 4, Ottawa 2.
Toronto 2, Chicago 1.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—New York Americans continued their winning streak yesterday with a victory over Ottawa Senators, 4 to 2. The locals abandoned their defensive tactics and playing fast offensive hockey, led all the way from start to finish, with the new forward line again leading off.

Americans		Ottawa
McVeigh, Klein, Gross, lw		rw, Finnigan, D. Roche, Wasnie
Himes, Conn, Jackson, c		c, Kaminsky, Voss, Shannon, Cox, Howe
Martin, Burke, Picketts, rw		lw, Shannon, E. Roche, Touhey
Brydge, McVeigh, Murray, ld		rd, Leduc, Shields
Dutton, Doran, rd		ld, Bowman, Shields
Worters, g		g, Beveridge

Score—Americans 4, Ottawa 2. Goals—Martin, Burke, Picketts, Gross for Americans; Finnigan, Touhey for Ottawa. Assists—McVeigh, Dutton, Klein, Jackson, Murray for Americans; Shannon, Cox, Wasnie for Ottawa. Referees—A. G. Smith and W. J. Stewart. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Jan. 2—Montreal Maroons, who are in the process of being reorganized, made their best showing of the season at home on Saturday when they held their local rivals, the Canadiens, to a 2-all tie after 70 minutes of hockey in which the Maroons had a decided margin on the play. Chabot, in goal for the Canadiens, had 43 saves to his credit to 29 for Kerr at the opposite end. All the scoring was confined to the first 14 minutes of the second period.

Canadiens		Montreal
Joliat, G. Mantha, Mondou, lw		rw, Ward, Brydson, Kilrea, Cain
Morenz, Lepine, Riley, c		c, Smith, Robinson, Haynes
Gagnon, Larochelle, Gedin, rw		lw, Northcott, Trottier, Blinco
Carson, Bourgault, ld		rd, Wentworth, Graham
S. Mantha, Burke, Portland, rd		ld, Frew, Mackenzie
Chabot, g		g, Kerr

Score—Canadiens 2, Montreal 2. Goals—Gagnon and Joliat for Canadiens; Mackenzie and Smith for Montreal. Assists—Morenz 2, Joliat and S. Mantha for Canadiens; Robinson 2, Smith and Northcott for Montreal. Referees—M. J. Rodden, Toronto, and G. J. Mallinson, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Jan. 2—The local Maple Leafs finished 1933 with another scoring exhibition when on Saturday night they defeated the Detroit Red Wings, 8 to 1.

Toronto		Detroit
Cotton, Jackson, Kilrea, Boll, lw		rw, Carson, Aurie, Wiseman
Blair, Primeau, Thoms, c		c, Goodfellow, Weiland, Pettinger
Doraty, Conacher, Sands, rw		lw, Emms, Sorrell, Moffatt
Hollett, Levinsky, ld		rd, Evans, Buswell
Clancy, Day, rd		ld, Young, Robertson
Hainsworth, g		g, Roach

Score—Toronto 8, Detroit 1. Goals—Jackson 2, Doraty 2, Clancy, Blair, Conacher and Levinsky for Toronto; Goodfellow for Detroit. Assists—Levinsky 2, Thoms 2, Cotton 2, Hollett, Primeau, Conacher and Doraty for Toronto; Wiseman for Detroit. Referees—C. N. Goodman, London, and C. A. Dinsmore, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—New York Americans, with a rearranged lineup, sprang a surprise on their local rivals, the New York Rangers, and ran off with the third game of the local series in the National Hockey League on Sunday evening, winning by a score of 3 goals to 1.

N. Y. Americans		N. Y. Rangers
McVeigh, Klein, Gross, lw		rw, W. Cook, Dillon, Heller, Asmundson
Himes, Conn, Jackson, c		c, Boucher, Ripley, Asmundson, Murdoch
Martin, Burke, Picketts, rw		lw, F. Cook, Murdoch, Keeling
Brydge, Murray, ld		rd, Seibert, Pusie, W. Cook
Dutton, Doran, rd		ld, Johnson, Brennan, F. Cook, Keeling, Heller
Worters, g		g, Aitkenhead

Score—Americans 3, Rangers 1. Goals—McVeigh, Brydge, Klein for Americans; Murdoch for Rangers. Assists—Himes 2, Conn for Americans; Dillon for Rangers. Referees—W. J. Stewart and A. G. Smith. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 2—The Toronto Maple Leafs defeated the Chicago Black Hawks, 2 to 1, in a National Hockey League game at the Chicago Stadium here last night. It was the first home defeat of the season for the Hawks. Some 16,000 fans turned out.

Toronto		Chicago
Kilrea, Jackson, Cotton, Boll, lw		rw, Couture, McFadyen, March
Thoms, Primeau, Blair, c		c, Leswick, T. Cook, Romnes
Sands, C. Conacher, Doraty, rw		lw, Gottselig, Sheppard, Thompson
Levinsky, Clancy, ld		rd, Jenkins, Dutkowski
Day, Hollett, rd		ld, L. Conacher, Abel
Hainsworth, g		g, Gardiner

Score—Toronto 2, Chicago 1. Goals—Boll and Blair for Toronto; Gottselig for Chicago. Assists—Primeau, C. Conacher, Cotton and Doraty for Toronto. Referees—M. J. Rodden, Toronto, and J. A. Cameron, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

College Basketball Results

Brigham Young 54, Western State 32.
C. C. N. Y. 51, George Washington 25.
Concordia 35, Moorehead S. T. 26.
Evansville 42, Valparaiso 25.
Illinois 37, Augustana 26.
Indiana 30, Maryland 17.
Indiana 43, Temple 29.
Kansas 37, Kansas Wesleyan 22.
Macalester 29, S. D. State 18.
Minnesota 37, Nebraska 16.
Mississippi 23, Loyola 18.
Nebraska 32, N. D. State 29.
Niagara 51, John Marshall 22.
Notre Dame 37, Northwestern 21.
Ohio State 47, Dayton 25.
Pittsburgh 27, Ohio State 18.
Purdue 34, Arizona 23.
Purdue 42, Washington 28.
St. Thomas 45, Georgia Tech 31.
St. John's 35, Niagara 21.
Westminster 49, Adrian 19.
Washburn 38, Omaha 28.
Wisconsin 37, Butler 27.
Wittenberg 37, Princeton 33.

N. S. W. Rolls Up 291

SYDNEY, Australia, Jan. 2 (Canadian Press)—New South Wales made a strong reply to Queensland's first-innings score of 372 as their interstate cricket match continued yesterday, rolling up 291 runs for loss of only two wickets.

Cubs, Arrows and New Haven Score Victories

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Quebec	8	1	7	41	37	17
Boston	8	0	8	39	36	16
Providence	6	2	8	36	31	14
Philadelphia	6	1	7	40	38	13
New Haven	5	2	8	24	31	12

Result Dec. 30

Boston 3, Quebec 1.

Results Dec. 31

New Haven 2, Boston 0.
Philadelphia 9, Providence 4.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 2—Philadelphia Arrows invaded the local rink here Sunday and staged a scoring bee to defeat the Providence Reds, 9 to 4. It was the heaviest scoring game of the Canadian-American Hockey League season. Deacon Waite, veteran center, and Anderson led the Arrows in scoring with one goal and three assists. The summary:

Philadelphia		Providence
King, Hudson, lw		rw, Rivers, Giroux, Taylor
Anderson, Waite, c		c, Gaudreault, Murray
Boyd, Carr, rw		lw, Hart, Harrington, Alexandre
Desmarais, Jeremiah, ld		rd, Lesieur, McVicar
McGoldrick, Peters, rd		ld, Nichols, Trapp
Wood, g		g, Byrne

Score—Philadelphia 9, Providence 4. Goals—Hudson 2, Boyd 3, Carr 2, Anderson, Waite, King for Philadelphia; Murray 2, Rivers, Hart for Providence. Assists—Waite 3, Anderson 3, Boyd, Carr for Philadelphia; Hart, Harrington, Giroux, Rivers, Gaudreault for Providence. Officials—W. H. Burch and W. T. Halloran. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 2—Although the visiting Bruin Cubs staged more deserving attacks, their efforts were fruitless between the grand stand of the McCully brothers, on defense, and Alfie Moore, in goal, resulting in a 2-to-0 victory for the New Haven Eagles here Sunday night. The local victory tightened the league race to the extent that the Eagles, in last place, are now only five points behind the leader, Quebec. The summary:

New Haven		Boston
Wilson, Kinsella, Maracle, lw		rw, Buckles, Filmore, Cunningham
Carson, Carleton, Chouinard, c		c, O'Neil, F. Jerwa, Weir
Wood, Dunning, McBride, rw		lw, Harnott, Heximer, Halliday
B. McCully, McBride, ld		rd, Davie, McInenly
J. McCully, McBride, rd		ld, McInenly, J. Jerwa
Moore, g		g, Jackson

Score—New Haven 2, Boston 0. Goals—Kinsella, Carleton for New Haven. Assists—Chouinard, Dunning, Maracle, Perkins for New Haven. Officials—W. J. Cleary and N. N. Shay. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Bruin Cubs picked up two points Saturday night by defeating the Canadian-American Hockey League leaders, the Quebec Beavers, by a score of 3 to 1, at the Boston Garden. Whereas the locals were strengthened by the acquisition of Bert McInenly, former major-league defenseman, the Beavers played without Archie Wilcox, defenseman, and Leo Quenneville, regular left wing. The summary:

Boston		Quebec
Harnott, Heximer, Halliday, lw		rw, Toupin, McIntyre
O'Neil, F. Jerwa, Weir, c		c, Ward, Lowrey, Phillips
Buckles, Filmore, Cunningham, rw		lw, Wilson, Runge, Blake
J. Jerwa, McInenly, ld		rd, Molyneaux, Blake, Ayres
Davie, McInenly, rd		ld, Ayres, Blake, Runge
Jackson, g		g, Smith

Score—Boston 3, Quebec 1. Goals—Cunningham, Davie, Filmore for Boston; McIntyre for Quebec. Assists—F. Jerwa for Boston; Runge for Quebec. Officials—W. H. Burch and W. J. Cleary. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Sauer of Nebraska Star In West's 12-0 Victory

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2 (AP)—Led by a crashing backfield star, George Sauer of University of Nebraska, West conquered East 12 to 0 yesterday in the football classic played here annually for charity. Thirty thousand fans, who braved intermittent rains, saw the blonde Sauer turn in as brilliant a performance as has ever been witnessed in the nine games that have been played to date.

From the time he crashed over for the two touchdowns in the opening period until he intercepted a pass in the closing minutes to check a final eastern bid, the Nebraskan showed why he was selected for All-America honors after the 1933 season.

His team mates turned in a fine brand of "heads up" football but in the final checkup it was his line smashing performance in the first quarter that resulted in the two touchdowns, while his last-minute interception of the pass resulted in the East leaving the field without a score.

College Hockey Results

McGill 7, Princeton 0.
Sea Gulls 8, Dartmouth 5.

Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S Comedy
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD THEA., 52 St. W. of B'y. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees THUR. and SAT. 2:20. Extra Matinee Wednesday

MAXWELL ANDERSON'S new play
MARY of SCOTLAND
with HELEN HAYES, PHILIP MERIVALE, HELEN MENKEN
ALVIN THEA., 52d St., West of Broadway. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:20.

MOLIERE'S COMEDY WITH MUSIC
The School for Husbands
with OSGOOD PERKINS and JUNE WALKER
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40th St. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:40.

PEACE ON EARTH 5th BIG WEEK!
SAMUEL UNTERMYER: "One of the most intense and rewarding few hours I've ever spent in the theatre."
CIVIC REPERTORY Thea., 14th St. and 6th Ave. WA. 9-7450. Evgs. 8:45. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30. 30¢ to $1.50 NO TAX

BOSTON

SHUBERT — LAST WEEK
NOEL COWARD'S
GLORIOUS MUSICAL COMEDY
"BITTER SWEET"
Evgs. 50c to $2.50—Wed.-Sat. Mts. 50c to $1.50

PLYMOUTH—TONIGHT 8:30
The Theatre Guild Presents
"Days Without End"
A Modern Miracle Play by
EUGENE O'NEILL
Evgs. 50c to $2.75—Thu.-Sat. Mts. 50c to $2.20
Fourth Play American Theatre Society

Frank Parker Takes Junior Singles Title

Gilbert Hunt and Sumner Rodman Win Doubles Honors Easily

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—Frank A. Parker, now a student at Lawrenceville, added another championship to his list, yesterday, when he won the United States indoor junior singles championship in the Seventh Regiment Armory. In the final round he defeated Gilbert A. Hunt Jr. of Washington, D. C., a student at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in straight sets, 6—4, 6—3, 7—5. He had eliminated John T. Behr of Roxbury School, son of the professional Allen Behr, in the semifinal on Saturday, 6—3, 7—5, while Hunt, whose performance all through the week has been of high class, put out the second seeded player, Joseph L. Abrams, with ease, 6—3, 6—1. Parker played much better tennis in the final than in his earlier rounds, while Hunt was unable to use his volleys against the clever placing of the clay court champion.

Hunt, teaming with Sumner Rodman of Harvard, had better fortune in the doubles, defeating Parker and P. W. Osborne, 9—7, 4—6, 6—2, in the semifinal round on Saturday, and then defeating Frank Rericha and Abrams, who had put out the Ball brothers from Northwestern in the semifinals, 6—4, 8—6, with ease in the finals yesterday, 6—0, 6—3, 6—3.

Robert A. Low of Choate School is the new indoor boys' champion in both singles and doubles, the latter with Henry H. Daniels Jr., Bryant High, as his partner. He defeated Daniels in the semifinal round of the singles, 6—4, 2—6, 7—5, and then defeated Melvin Lapman of Evander Childs High School in the final, 9—11, 6—4, 6—0. Lapman, who was unseeded, but displayed good tennis, had put out Isadore Bellis, Philadelphia schoolboy, in the other semifinal, 6—2, 6—3. Rolfe Kingsley Jr. and Warren Cagney were the other finalists in the doubles, and were beaten after a long and close battle, 9—7, 4—6, 6—3. Low and Daniels had put out Andre Mendel and Charles Mattman in one semifinal, 6—4, 6—2; while Kingsley and Cagney had eliminated Lapman teamed with Marvin Kantrowitz, 6—2, 10—8, in the other.

United States Junior and Boys' Indoor Tennis Championships

Junior Singles—Semifinal Round

Gilbert A. Hunt Jr., Massachusetts Institute of Technology, defeated J. L. Abrams, De Witt Clinton High, 6—3, 6—1.

Frank A. Parker, Lawrenceville, defeated John T. Behr, Roxbury School, 6—3, 7—5.

Final Round

Parker defeated Hunt, 6—4, 6—3, 7—5.

Northwestern Professional Hockey League Standing

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Calgary	7	2	3	43	22	16
Portland	5	1	7	29	37	11
Vancouver	5	0	4	24	26	10
Edmonton	4	2	6	37	35	10
Seattle	4	1	5	22	25	9

Results Dec. 23

Edmonton 1, Portland 0.
Vancouver 3, Seattle 2, overtime.

Result Dec. 27

Portland 2, Calgary 1.

Result Dec. 28

Seattle 4, Vancouver 2.

Result Dec. 29

Calgary 10, Portland 2.

Result Dec. 30

Edmonton 4, Portland 0.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Syracuse	10	2	7	52	39	22
Buffalo	7	6	5	47	37	20
Detroit	9	2	8	36	44	20
Cleveland	8	1	7	42	42	17
Windsor	7	1	10	34	41	15
London	6	2	10	30	38	14

Result Dec. 30

Cleveland 2, Windsor 1.

Result Dec. 31

Detroit 3, Windsor 0.

Results Jan. 1

Detroit 2, London 1.
Syracuse 3, Buffalo 2.

St. Nicholas Club by 6—4

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Jan. 2 (AP)—The St. Nicholas Club took the first of a three-game hockey series with the Lake Placid A. C. at the Arena Saturday night, 6 to 4.

College Football Results

Arkansas 7, Centenary 7.
Columbia 7, Stanford 0.
Duquesne 33, Miami 7.
Santa Clara 26, Hawaii 7.

Restaurants

NEW YORK, N. Y.

50¢ We have spent 34 years in making friends. A visit here will show why. LUNCHEON 6 COURSES
147 WEST 43 ST. Rosoff's 152 WEST 44 ST.
7 COURSE DINNER While we are right at Times Square our restaurant offers unusual restfulness. 75¢

Vanity Fair Tea Room
3 East 38th Street, near Fifth Avenue
Luncheon a la Carte. Dinner $1.00

Colonial Tea Room
379 5th Avenue, near 35th
Luncheon and Tea
Closed Sundays

"IT'S DIFFERENT"
BLACKSTONE CAFETERIA
52 Stone Street Near Hanover Square
Service 11-2
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By-Plays

TENNIS followers will be given an opportunity to see four of the best court players in the country Jan. 15, when William T. "Big Bill" Tilden 2d brings his professional troupe to the Boston Garden for a series of matches. Henry R. Guild, president of the Longwood Cricket Club, and Harold J. Dibblee, director of the Garden, have just announced that Longwood will sponsor the matches, featuring a meeting between Tilden and H. Ellsworth Vines Jr.

The Tilden-Vines series will get under way at Madison Square Garden in New York Jan. 10, and the Boston meeting will be the second for the former United States champions. Vincent Richards will meet Bruce P. Barnes in another match Jan. 15, and also the four members of the troupe will combine in a doubles match.

Vines, who recently participated in the Pasadena open tournament, stayed in California to witness the Rose Bowl football game. He plans to fly to New York at once.

* * *

Columbia's smashing victory over Stanford at Pasadena yesterday is a tribute to Lou Little's coaching ability. Picked as the underdog by nearly all the leading football authorities, Little took his small band of players 3000 miles across country and outfought, outguessed and defeated the best eleven on the Pacific coast in its own back yard. When the two teams took the field yesterday afternoon, Stanford outweighed the eastern boys 17 pounds to the man. Joe Ferrara, Columbia's best lineman, was declared ineligible at the close of the regular season, and Joe Richavich, ineligible through the regular season, went through the entire game at right tackle. Little's generalship carried the Easterners to what was perhaps one of the greatest victories ever gained in Rose Bowl competition and places him on a pedestal of coaching fame.

* * *

Incidentally Columbia's victory over Stanford should arouse considerable local interest because of the fact that the coach and four members of the Lions' starting eleven make their homes in eastern Massachusetts. Coach Little is from Leominster. "Red" Matal, right end, who received the pass from Capt. Cliff Montgomery that put Columbia in scoring position, hails from Lawrence. Joe Richavich makes his home in Haverhill. The two regular centers, Newell Wilder and Albert Ciampa, are from Medford and Brockton respectively. Stamford, Conn., was well represented by Stephen Dzamba, right guard.

* * *

The McGill varsity hockey team that has been crashing through college ranks this winter with easy

LaGuardia Promises Free Hand To Police in New York Clean-Up

There'll Be No Politics and No Protection Under O'Ryan

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—New York City's police department went to work today free from political influence for the first time since Col. Arthur Woods relinquished the commissionership with the retirement of the John Parroy Mitchel administration at the close of 1917. In charge of the department is the new commissioner inducted into office by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia as his first official act yesterday morning. He is Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, World War veteran who commanded "New York's Own" in France. General O'Ryan is pledged to the establishment of a police system here that will enforce the law to the end that gangsters and racketeers shall be driven out and the city cleaned up in all its five boroughs.

Mayor LaGuardia stands solidly back of the new police commissioner in this work—a fact he made plain immediately following his first official act yesterday, which was to induct General O'Ryan into office. Addressing ranking officers of the department immediately after he had installed the new police head, he declared there would be no interference of any kind in the regular performance of police duty "any where, any place, any time."

"I can't make that too clear," he declared: "There was a time when the police department could make or break an administration. That is no longer true. I picked General O'Ryan because I have confidence in him. Remember that."

Changes Boundaries

The Mayor declared the police have four years ahead of them to do their duty.

"If you believe there is any power that can save you if you fail, speak up now or get out.

"I have been told that Fulton Street is considered the dead line for crooks. That dead line is now removed. It is replaced by the Hudson River on the west, the Atlantic Ocean on the south, the Westchester County line on the north and the Nassau County boundary line on the east.

"The crooks and racketeers must be kept out. That is your job. There are two kinds of crime—the ordinary kind and organized crime. The first you have handled well in the past. The second has caused you much trouble. It thrives only because the men at the head of it enjoy protection. That is the only reason it lives.

"We are removing that protection Now see that that kind of crime is also ably handled. If not, get out.

It was a warning such as not even the oldest police officer remembers ever to have heard from a New York Mayor.

Mayor LaGuardia declared he wanted a detective bureau here that would be better than Scotland Yard, and assured the department that merit alone would be the basis for promotion.

Opportunity for All

"There is an opportunity for every department for every man," he continued. "Every policeman, from the lowest rookie up, can have an interview with the police commissioner through the proper channels. If you can't get a hearing from the commissioner, then you can come to me."

Mayor LaGuardia warned that intoxication would be a dismissable offense.

"Any type of graft, no matter how small and no matter what the rank of the officer, must not be accepted," he continued. "Money, no matter if it is only a dime, must not be taken. It is a dismissable offense. Pass that on, too. The police department must be the best in the country."

The military thought today pervades headquarters, where there is a display of morale such as was shown by the American troops under General O'Ryan in the World War.

Lewis J. Valentine assumed office yesterday as Chief Inspector. He is known in the department as the policeman who "played it honest and made honesty pay." He reaches the highest post in the department outside of that of Commissioner on the long road from pavement pounding. Passed over repeatedly while others in the department got his promotion, he now comes to the right hand of the new police commissioner with a knowledge of the working of the department such as few men possess. He joined the department in 1903, was a lieutenant in 1917 and a captain in 1926. He organized the clean-up squad which staged many spectacular raids on gambling.

"We'd raid Tammany Hall if we got the order," a member of his old squad said one day.

That was the kind of morale their leader inspired.

New York's Mayor Holds Out Olive Branch to Board of Aldermen

By Wyona Dashwood

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—A new picture is unrolled before New York City's 7,000,000 today, showing the Fusion Administration of Mayor Fiorella H. LaGuardia extending an olive branch to the Board of Aldermen — still Tammany - controlled and, therefore able to obstruct governmental reforms—and on the other hand a challenge such as the Tiger has never faced in its long decades of city domination.

The other side of the picture is old—a Tammany bloc unalterably opposed to coöperation in anything, save that bearing the Tammany label and fulfilling the Tammany purpose.

Both sides of the picture came to view in the opening session of the aldermanic board at City Hall yesterday within an hour after John P. O'Brien, outgoing Tammany mayor, had officially turned the city offices over to Mayor LaGuardia and immediately following a speech by Aldermanic President Bernard S. Deutsch, City Fusionish, opening the new session of the board. A stinging criticism of the local legislative branch featured Mr. Deutsch's address, in which he declared that in the Tammany conception, the aldermanic board was no more than "an assemblage of district errand boys."

In earnest and determined tones, Mayor LaGuardia pledged coöperation with anyone and everyone who would coöperate with his administration in effecting the changes necessary to carry out the difficult program of reform in city finances.

"You know the city's financial condition makes it necessary to balance the budget," he said. "Let us start together to render real public service."

Conciliatory as he was, the Mayor made it clear that he would go to the Legislature for any further powers he might need to bring about a complete reorganization of the city government. Balancing the budget was the vital work of the immediate future, and he asserted in terms that could not be misunderstood that it would be balanced with or without Tammany coöperation. He reminded that a $23,000,000 loan for subway construction was to be had only if the budget was balanced by Feb. 1. After the financial problems were solved, then he would embark on a constructive program.

The new Mayor refused a formal inaugural, taking his oath of office shortly after midnight on Jan. 1 in the library of the home of Judge Samuel Seabury, inquisitor-extraordinary of Tammany rule and father of the Fusion movement, who sponsored Major LaGuardia for the reform mayoralty. Witnesses to the swearing in were leaders in the drive to oust Tammany, including Republican State Chairman W. Kingsland Macy.

Mayor LaGuardia was downtown before 9 o'clock on New Year's morning, swearing in the members of his official family and laying down to them the broad general outlines of their official functions. To each he promised absolute noninterference in the faithful performance of their duties, and asked in return efficiency and economy and a complete absence of political partisanship in operating their departments.

Relief Work Begins In Los Angeles Flood

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 2 (AP)—With abatement of the flood conditions which resulted Sunday in the drowning of at least 34 persons in Los Angeles County, various agencies were at work today providing relief for sufferers and taking steps to repair the damage.

Between 8 and 15 inches of rain suddenly poured down as though a trapdoor had been sprung in leaden skies which had threatened bad weather for a week. Besides the fatalities, police listed 27 persons as missing, 35 as seriously injured and hundreds treated for lesser hurts. Hardly an acre of the metropolitan area escaped without some scar.

The collapse of bridges and the washing away of homes caused most of the casualties. For a time nearly all traffic was paralyzed. Twenty-four hours after the first roar of mud and rock-laden waters there was only a semblance of orderly interurban and railroad train movements.

Flood-control engineers agreed that a cloudburst in the Montrose area precipitated most of the damage.

CWA Aid Is Extended

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2 (AP)—Declaring flood conditions in Los Angeles County are a "public emergency," Capt. Edward Macauley, California CWA administrator, authorized CWA agencies in the southern county to organize for relief, using CWA labor, equipment and funds.

New Year Really Happy, Axmen Tell Roosevelt

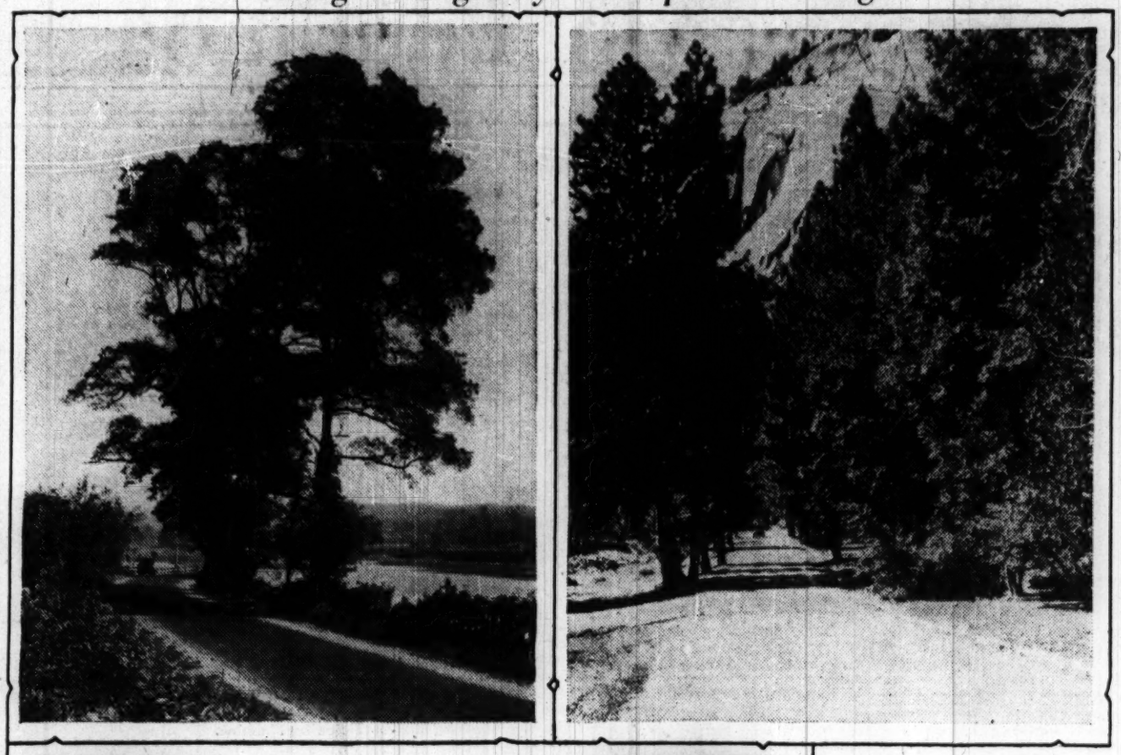
PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 2 (AP)—Twenty-one axmen on a CWA mosquito control project here, whose $15 pay checks last week were the first they had received in three years, donated six cents each to wire New Year greetings to President Roosevelt.

Their message read: "From 21 men who are finding the New Year really happy through your Civil Works Administration which has given them their first steady jobs and regular pay checks for their dependents in three years, come sincere wishes that you may have continued health, happiness, success and prosperity during 1934."

Missouri Man Named

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt yesterday appointed Mr. Henry W. Blair of Joplin, Mo., to be an Assistant Attorney-General.

Giving the Highways an Improved Setting



All Photos The Christian Science Monitor

Instances of Roadside Beautification Work

Upper Left—An Improved Connecticut Highway Designed With Appreciation of New England Elms. Upper Right—A California Highway Vista. Lower—A Massachusetts Highway With Well-Screened Pole Lines.

Roadside Beautification Work Becoming National Movement

Aided by Federal Funds at Least 18 States Have Undertaken Programs for Improvement in Which Iowa Is Taking a Leading Part

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa—That America's traveling population may some day universally enjoy roadsides in scenic harmony with the natural beauty of the surrounding terrain, is the vision of Mr. Edwin N. Hopkins director of public relations of Meredith's Publications, Des Moines, and president of the Iowa Roadside Improvement Council.

But, unlike most dreams, that of Mr. Hopkins is already bearing fruit, promoted by the passage of the national public works bill which provides $10,000,000 to $20,000,000 in each state for emergency highway construction and improvement, a proportion of which is to be used for appropriate landscaping of the highways.

To date 18 states have acted favorably in allocating funds for roadside improvement, securing landscape engineering service and arranging for the improvement of a given number of miles in their respective states to demonstrate what should be done, according to Mr. Hopkins.

Organizing Other States

As an aid in the furtherance of this work, Mr. Hopkins, as president of Iowa Council, has issued plans for organizing other states as well as local communities. Some response has already been had, with a few states being organized to work with the highway commissioners.

In explaining the necessity for roadside improvement Mr. Hopkins says: "Naturally, the first thing in the public mind was to build a ribbon of cement through the country to pull traffic out of the mud. In doing this, the trees, native shrubs and flowers were stripped from fence to fence. Natural roadside beauty, which represents most of the natural flora, was thereby destroyed, leaving nothing but fences, grass and the occasional farmstead, or trees along rivers or creeks, to break the monotony for the tourist."

Acording to Mr. Hopkins, eight or ten states, including Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, California and Michigan have tried to remedy the situation by setting up landscape departments in conjunction with the highway commissions. Good results have been obtained in two or three of these states, especially in Michigan which began its work in 1926 with a $2,000,000 appropriation.

National in Scope

The roadside improvement program is not confined to individual states. The recent annual meeting of the Roosevelt Highway board of directors passed a resolution praising the public works provision, requesting its membership to urge coöperation of highway commissions in the various states, and recommending that the Roosevelt Highway, stretching from Boston, Mass., to Denver, Colo., be a leader in the work of beautification.

The National Junior Chamber of Commerce has chosen as one of its objectives "city and county beautification," including roadside projects. A special committee, headed by Mr. Howard L. Davidson of Chicago, Ill., is actively promoting the project in all states.

Coöperation has been offered in the movement by several large oil companies which promise to keep their stations properly landscaped to harmonize. Efforts are also being made to get tourist parks, cabins and markets in line. Even the billboard companies, at a recent national convention in Louisville, Ky., passed a resolution promising cooperation.

Only 64 Below Here

TORONTO, Dec. 30 (AP) — Cold gripped Canada from coast to coast yesterday and there were 15 fatalities as a result. At Sudbury, Ont., the thermometer registered 64 degrees below zero.

Square Deal Urged For the New Deal In Carrying Out Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—The aim of the NRA is now to have the efforts of code authorities directed toward educating those who otherwise would not comply, rather than by fighting cases through the courts, inducing compliance with code provisions by the exercise of intelligence, stated Mr. Blackwell Smith, associate recovery administration counsel here.

"Every effort of the code authorities in industry and of the National Recovery Administration must be bent," he said, "toward educating those who would otherwise not comply with provisions of the code in order to bring about compliance without the use of force.

"The New Deal, and particularly the NRA have been passed upon by the courts many times already. In every properly brought case to date the act has been given a sweeping clearance and a clean bill of health.

"I plead for a square deal for the New Deal, at least from its beneficiaries. The welfare of industry is the first and foremost aim of the Industrial Recovery Act itself as well as the NRA which is engaged in carrying it out. Benefits will flow to all citizens if successfully carried out."

Veterans Issue Gets to Stewing As Congress Sits

New Battle Forecast by Report Cutting 29,000 More From Pensions

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2—A new congressional battle over veterans' benefits became a foregone conclusion today as the veterans' administration prepared to drop more than 29,000 World War veterans from the pension rolls.

Brig.-Gen. Frank T. Hines announced last night the result of reviews of all presumptive service-connected cases conducted throughout the country by 128 special boards. Of 51,213 presumptive cases reviewed, 29,258 were disallowed and will be barred from further pensions.

It was generally felt that the announcement should have been given out at any time other than just before a Congress unusually touchy over the economy situation is about to meet. Members of both houses have been plagued for months by demands for restoration of the federal pay cuts. Now the angry protests of disappointed veterans will be added, with the inevitable result that no matter how strong the Administration's control, it will not be strong enough to keep the lid down.

Make 57.13 Per Cent

Veterans to be dropped from the rolls—barring reversal by a higher board of appeals—constitute 57.13 per cent of all borderline cases drawing allowances for presumptive service-connected disabilities.

They were weeded out of the presumptive class by special boards which passed on the merits of all cases where there was any doubt as to the service-connected character of the disability for which the veteran was drawing a pension.

General Hines, veterans' administrator, officially announced the results of the examinations as follows: "Of the 51,213 cases reviewed, 21,955, or 42.87 per cent were found by the boards to be service-connected. The remaining 29,258, or 57.13 per cent, were disability cases which were not allowed service connection."

Veterans scheduled to lose their pensions have the right of appeal to a special board of veterans' appeals recently set up by President Roosevelt. Thousands of such appeals are now expected, in addition to which there will inevitably be hundreds who will turn to Congress for help in salvaging the benefits which they have been drawing for years and on which many have come to rely.

Boards of Three Members

The boards which conducted the review of all presumptive cases consisted each of three members appointed by the President and two by the veterans' administration. Veterans' organizations were generally given the presidential places on the boards. Their instructions were to give the veteran the benefit of the doubt whenever there was any question as to the merits of his case and the testimony submitted.

The percentage of allowed and disallowed cases varied widely in different sections of the country, the allowed percentage ranging from 23.43 in Vermont to 74.68 in North Carolina. Even lower was the average for veteran employees of the Veterans' Administration itself, where only 22.19 per cent of those on the pension rolls for presumptive cases were permitted to continue. The bureau has been under fire for some time for the high percentage of presumptive cases among its employees.

The high percentage in some areas, notably upper New York State and parts of New England, was attributed to the fact that a much larger proportion of all veterans from these areas saw actual service at the front than from other parts of the country.

Hard Nut 'Steals' Show At Age of 30,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Eugene, Ore.

A BLACK walnut, which in its present shape would defy the sturdiest teeth and even an ordinary nutcracker, "stole the show" at the annual convention of the Western Nut Growers' Association, held recently in McMinnville, Ore. The "nut" was estimated to be at least 30,000,000 years old, and was discovered in the upper John Day Valley in the vicinity of Fossill, an eastern Oregon town, by Mr. Sam Warg, a former geology student.

Mr. Warg found several of these fossil nuts embedded in light-colored agglomerate volcanic rock, in what geologists know as the Clarno formation. The specimen loaned to the exhibit has a part of the hull still around the shell proper. It will be studied further by geologists of Oregon State College at Corvallis, to whom it is to be sent.

Brazil to Reorganize Military Air Force

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—The Minister of War has been authorized to reorganize Brazil's military air force, establishing new units and services. The program to be carried out immediately provides for three new flying units. One of the latter is being formed at Curityba, in the State of Parana.

A central depot, with warehouses and a central aviation park also are to be built and equipped at Rio de Janeiro. The aviation park will build airplanes and make accessories and spare parts, until such time as a suitable industrial organization is set up in Brazil to replace it.

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MAYOR JAMES M. CURLEY
Extends
NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS

It has been my privilege to serve three terms as Mayor of Boston, the first, 1914 to 1917 inclusive, embracing the period of preparation for participation in the World War, with its manifold vexatious problems.

The second, the period of rehabilitation, from 1922 to 1925 inclusive, with added problems, and the third term from 1930 to 1933 inclusive, the period of depression, with problems greater than ever previously known in the history of Boston. The faith and fortitude of the people of our city has been subjected to the acid test in meeting every obligation, humane and financial, without recourse to payless weeks for municipal employees, eatless weeks for the needy and without breadlines or soup kitchens which has been the rule rather than the exception in substantially every large American city.

The support and co-operation which I have received during these trying four years from the press, the public and every other agency was necessary and contributed in no small measure to the success of the program embarked upon at the beginning of the depression, namely, that no needy person in Boston would want for food, fuel or shelter, regardless of the duration of the depression.

The courageous and humane program inaugurated by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt has brought to an end the depression in the United States and a successful culmination of the policies as outlined by him should mean prosperity for a long period of years.

I congratulate my successor, the Honorable Frederick W. Mansfield, upon the pleasing prospect that unfolds for him at the beginning of his administration in 1934 and I extend to him and to every citizen of Boston my sincere and heartfelt wishes for a most happy and prosperous New Year.

James M. Curley

(This advertisement is paid for from funds subscribed by citizens to the Boston Bureau of Industry, Commerce and Publicity.)

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Progress in Education

A President's Counsel

History Not Made by Wastrels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Madison, Wis.

THERE is a vast educational responsibility growing out of the transition from prohibition to repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, in the belief of Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin.

"The scientific truth, the whole scientific truth and nothing but the scientific truth of the effect of alcohol upon the bodies and minds and careers of men and women at varying age levels must be the starting point," he said, in outlining his program of counsel to the student body in the light of a newly changed national policy toward liquor control.

President Frank advanced as his considered judgment the suggestion that "the student who completes his four years on the campus, having abstained wholly from alcohol, has acted in the best interest of his physical and professional future."

Whatever they may convince themselves to be permissible in the later and stabler days of maturity, he added, they cannot afford, in the days of their apprenticeship, to do other than conserve and subject their energies to rigid discipline.

Lower Standard Not Safe

"History has not been made by wastrels," he counseled the student body at a recent convocation. "And great careers have never flowered from a cynical disregard of moral self-discipline. Your university hopes that, under the aegis of repeal, you will be good trustees of the ideals of sanity, moderation and the conservation of your best energies for the clear-headed service of state and nation. You of this university generation cannot safely choose any lower standard. You will have to build your careers in a social and economic order that will be undergoing profound and revolutionary readjustment. Perhaps not in your lifetime will the old safeties, the old securities, the old routines be restored. You will need to have your wits about you. You will need to have your capacities under tight rein. You are headed for rigorous days. For your generation temperance becomes not so much a matter of morals as a matter of survival."

"I hope," President Frank told his student audience, "that you will never fall victim to the delusion that prohibition was fathered only by fanatics. The fact of prohibition was made possible by a rising tide of resistless anger against the dastardly practices of an organized liquor business that debauched personal character, bribed and blighted public life and impudently shook its fist in the face of government.

"I well remember how, two years before we entered the World War, the organized liquor business of the United States sought to blight by blacklist half a hundred American industries which, on the cold ground of efficiency, had forbidden their employees to drink liquor while on duty. I knew at first hand a hundred sordid stories of city councils that were bought and state legislatures that were bribed by a liquor leadership that put profits above decency.

Some of Us Remember

"You who are now registered in the University of Wisconsin have no memory of all this shabby business. Fortunately — or unfortunately for your thought on this issue—you were born too late. Some of us do remember. And it is this memory that leads me to say that socially sound liquor legislation must prevent the return of the sins of the saloon era.

"I know only too well the baffling problems that current depletion of public revenues is putting to the servants and services of government," he said. "But history will deal harshly with us if we undertake now to balance public budgets with liquor revenues at the price of unbalancing such traditions of moderation as we have managed to build up over the years. A socially minded statesmanship will look upon liquor taxation primarily as an instrument of control and incidentally as a source of revenue."

Brewers and distillers, Mr. Frank held, must be discouraged from setting out on any high pressure promotion of their wares.

"People as a whole," he said, "are in no mood to tolerate a wholesale drive to make us more of a drinking nation than we are. It would seem the part of wisdom to establish effective social control of the advertising and promotion activities of the liquor business."

Toward Unbiased Economics

By HAROLD HOBSON

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

DISCUSSIONS of war debts and reparations always drive home the lesson that the vast majority of those who record their votes at polling day know little or nothing of economics. If this is so, is it necessary or desirable that every boy and girl should be given a thorough grounding in economics, so that he or she will be able intelligently to consider whatever economic problems present themselves for solution later on?

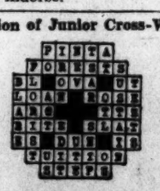
One might reasonably answer no to this question. Economic knowledge in itself is not a safeguard against elementary errors in this branch of political relations. For example, a great British banker sat on the Imperial Finance Committee and yet that committee estimated Germany's capacity to pay reparations soon after the war at the utterly fantastic figure of £24,000,000,000. It is not so much specific learning, as a way of looking at things, unbiased by emotion or prejudice, that is required. Britain's debt to America, for instance, can be paid only in gold or goods. Britain does not possess the gold, and the United States would have its industrial organization thrown into confusion if she accepted the goods. It needs no special economic knowledge, but only normal intelligence, to perceive that in these circumstances, and on this basis, the war debt cannot be paid. Yet neither America nor Britain is lacking in intelligence. How is it then that this intelligence does not find the right answer, or rather, cannot recognize the right answer when it is presented to it?

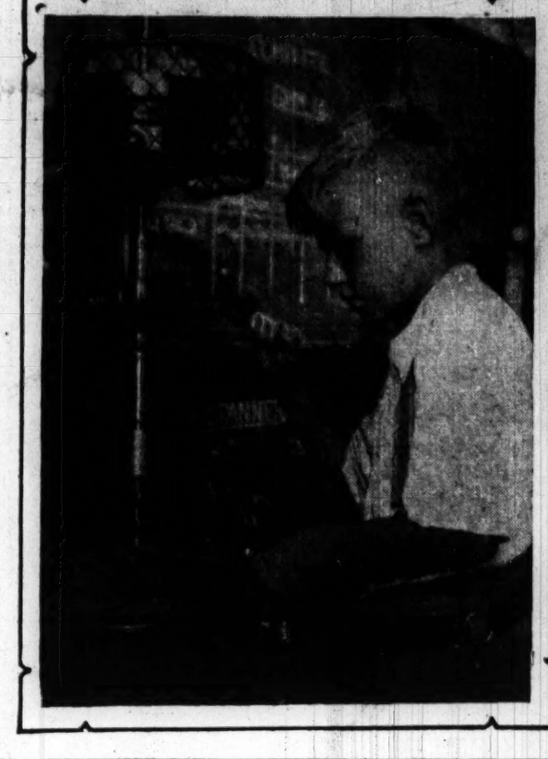
The explanation that many people would advance is that the nations consider problems, like this of war debts, emotionally instead of intellectually.

What is wanted, therefore, is the inculcation in all schools of a dispassionate and scientific attitude toward social problems. Emotionalism must be cleared out of a sphere in which it should properly have no place. Though there is no need for economics to have a specific position in the curriculum, all students should develop an economic point of view.

That education should encourage the use of reason rather than the sway of emotion is a proposition with which most people will readily agree. Even here, however, a warning may not perhaps be unnecessary. People often suppose that they are thinking along the lines of pure reason when they are merely being callous. The history of economics furnishes many instances of this. Malthus and his theory of population, which subsequent events have so seriously invalidated, is an obvious example. If this be remembered, a plea for the reorganization of school training so that it may develop an intelligent attitude toward our common problems is one that we can all heartily indorse.

Solution of Junior Cross-Word





THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Northumberland Heath School Is a Social Center As Well, and the Equipment Is of the Most Modern Sort, Suited to the Diverse Activities of the School. Left—A Glimpse of Craftwork in the Making. Above—A Student Gaining Practice in the Use of the Sewing Machine.

More Than a Modern School

Whole Region Is Scene of Its Cultural Activities

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

ERITH, Northumberland Heath, has provided a senior school for children over 11 years of age, under the Hadow reorganization plan, of which boys and girls from any English home might be proud.

The idea of the education committee is that it should be not only a senior school, but that it should also become the center for education and culture in the neighborhood. Pupils who finish with day school will naturally continue to come to the evening classes which are to be held there. It is also hoped that it will be the home of the arts and crafts, of music and drama; and a center for healthy social functions.

Northumberland Heath is fast becoming the center of a large housing development and such a social center is greatly needed, particularly as in Erith there is a dearth of other suitable buildings. Therefore, the school hall has a spring floor for dancing. There is a stage at either end of the hall underneath which the school furniture can be stored away. The stage at one end of the hall is equipped with a cinema projection house, while the other stage is equipped for dramatic work, dimming apparatus, limelights, footlights, batten lights and drop curtain.

Northumberland Heath boys and girls are entering upon their inheritance with a sense of responsibility that is pleasing to the teachers who were a little afraid of the possible treatment of the new paint, the washing fountains and the shower baths. So popular are the shower baths that the times of entrance had to be restricted as the boys wished to use them all day long.

The classrooms open onto a grassy quadrangle intercepted with paths of crazy paving. The other side of the classroom is fitted with adjustable windows, every section of which can be opened to provide either a small or a large current of fresh air. The school can be made an open-air school at any time.

Crafts, science, geography, and arts rooms have stores attached with numbered lockers where everything needed is at hand, even to fitted-in wash basins. Curtains, by which a room can be darkened to allow lantern slides or small cinema films to be shown, run on the principle of the zipp fastener. The green "blackboards" can be rolled up to show plain, checked or a white screen for lantern slide exhibitions as required.

Every room is fitted to its purpose. The geography room has a tubular beam from which globes and comparative maps can be suspended. Round the boys' room runs a frieze showing the voyage of Columbus, and round the girls' room is shown the scenery of Westmorland. There is a flat roof for observation work and also for use as a solarium when required.

The equipment in the natural science room would inspire any boy with the desire to begin experimenting at once. There are gas connections on every table, side tables with sinks, and an electric water heater. There is a small woodworker's bench where the apparatus can be built up or repaired, and the darkened storeroom can be used in the day time as a photographic dark room, or for experiments in light.

The handicraft rooms have the same effect. The boys are anxious to get to work on the benches, or even to be melting glue on the gas points! Either metal work or woodwork can be done on the benches. A top for metal work is made in two halves to facilitate the lifting off when a lighter bench is required for woodwork. Power lathes, drills, polishers and a circular saw will presently be installed, when the boys will be taught tinsmith work, simple engineering, carpentry and pottery. At present they are learning the technique of the tools. The instructor spoke with satisfaction of the revival of the teaching of 30 years ago when boys learned to use the tools before they were allowed "to express themselves."

On the domestic science side girls are taught to use three kinds of stoves, coal, gas and electric. They have electric plug points for ironing or for using vacuum cleaners, and they have a "flat" where they carry on the practical work of a home.

The scholars attending the school need never be cold or damp within the walls, for the panels radiate heat, and coat hooks and bootracks are fixed by hot water pipes.

Close to Current Trends

Secret of Great Adult College

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

WHEN Mr. Augustus Graham and a group of other leading citizens of Brooklyn trundled their wheelbarrows around to collect books for the Apprentices' Library in the fall of 1823, even their zeal for education would scarcely have justified them in believing that they were laying the foundations of an institution which would not only meet the immediate needs of their growing community, but be peculiarly adapted to changing social conditions 110 years later.

Yet that is the record which the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, heir of the Apprentices' Library Association, has made by extending its educational program and increasing its attendance at a period when most other institutions are sharply curtailing their activities.

Strong Features

The success of the institute, which distinguished lecturers have referred to occasionally as "the greatest single institution for adult education in the world," is due largely to the policy of its administrators of keeping it in close touch with current trends. Reflecting the widespread interest in public affairs at present, for instance, the program for 1933-34 features an unusually large number of lectures on problems of government and economics.

Another reason for its forging ahead in this period of general retrenchment is that adult education is coming into its own because of the pressure of material conditions, Dr. Charles D. Atkins, director of the department of education of the institute, told a Monitor correspondent.

Adult education has a peculiarly interesting relation to the development of the individual, Dr. Atkins believes, because the adult can reinterpret what he learns by the facts of his daily experience. The continuing education of the individual is also of particular importance in this country because of the need for enlightened citizenship in a democracy, he holds.

The third plank in this threefold program of service is encouragement of constructive use of leisure, which is becoming increasingly important.

Adult Advantage

"The adult student has a great advantage over youth in his quest for education," Dr. Atkins said. "Much of the information which youth receives is injected against the will. Only in later life does the realization of its meaning come. The adult is able to relate his knowledge to the facts of his living, working world.

"In mature years, one is more prepared to get a better insight into almost any subject that deals with man's experience than is a class of high school or college students who may often be far superior in formal training, but poorer in the meaning of life's lessons which lend significance to all knowledge.

"Another significant feature of the institute's educational program is that we engage lecturers who are not only fully equipped in scholarship, but are vital, alert and awaken enthusiasm in their students. We seek for our classes instructors who are natural teachers, who support the word with the power of their personalities and who do not rely on dry, factual presentations of their subjects.

"The membership of the Brooklyn institute is a great cross-section of humanity to whom life speaks a various language. The yearly lecture and study program must cover a range that will offer nutriment to many types of interest . . . something for the casual listener who does not wish to keep his mind in cold storage nor to devote himself to hours of study with the zeal of a scholar, and also something for the serious student hungering for knowledge and increased intellectual capacity."

Popular Subjects

Music, travel, current history, literature and psychology are the most popular lecture subjects in the institute's annual program, Dr. Atkins said. The program is worked out by heads of the 20 divisions of the department of education of the institute and discussed at meetings of the whole, over which Dr. Atkins presides.

During the 1932-33 season, disregarding the drop in attendance which most other institutions reported, the institute's department of education put on for the first time a course on "the enjoyment of music," including 15 lecture-recitals dealing with music of all styles and periods. The course was conducted by Mr. Olin Downes, well-known music critic. Assisting artists included Mr. Lawrence Tibbett, Miss Lily Pons, Mr. Harold Bauer, Mr. Josef Hofmann, Mr. Walter Gieseking, the Schola Cantorum, the Boston Symphony Orchestra and other distinguished virtuosi and ensembles.

This new course went over the top so vigorously that it set a course record for attendance at the institute and probably for the whole country. It was sold out completely a month before it started and hundreds of persons were turned away because of lack of chairs.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Leopoldo Mendez and Abel Plenn, Co-Authors of the Project for a Mexican Child's Theater.

Theater Part of Mexico's Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico, D. F.

MEXICO'S leading writers, dramatists and poets have been invited to help build up a repertory for the recently organized "Child's Theatre" of the Ministry of Education's Beaux Arts department, which is sponsoring the movement in the kindergartens and primary schools of the Federal District.

The original plan of the Mexican "Child's Theatre" as drawn up by Abel Plenn, American writer and student, and Leopoldo Mendez, Mexican etcher, painter, and art instructor, who were especially commissioned by Minister of Education Narcisso Bassols, was modeled after the general plan of the children's theater of Soviet Russia, with modifications allowing for the social and psychological differences existing in the two countries. Similar to operation of the Soviet Children's theaters, it aims to reach the masses of poor children in the cities as well as in the remote mountain villages of Mexico and present a great variety of simple theatrical pieces with the dual purpose of "educating while diverting."

A report including original and freely adapted plays for children, besides numerous dramatizations from the most celebrated stories for children from every country was planned in the original project presented by Plenn and Mendez. Whether of highly realistic or of an imaginative and fantastic character, the plays, according to the original plan, were prohibited from enveloping the children's minds in any "world of mystery" but rather to aim always at presenting some important social and human problem in an elementary fashion, suited to the child's needs.

A portion of the plan has already been put into operation, with the result that two puppet groups, consisting of eight actors and two portable puppet stages have begun to make the rounds of the kindergartens and primary schools of Mexico's capital with a limited repertory which the Beaux Arts department hopes to increase through cooperation of leading intellectuals of this country.

The plan was prepared by Plenn and Mendez after a prolonged study of the theater throughout the world by communicating with the active theater groups in Europe, Asia and America, who provided ample documentation upon which to base the Mexican project, which is expected to take on intensified activity this winter.

Civics Freshly Interpreted

Including Character Study and Social Practice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Akron, Ohio

HOW would you like to take a course at high school on how to develop your character? And wouldn't you like to have a textbook you could consult when you wish to know what color or type of dress to wear on certain occasions, or whether you should part your hair in the middle or on one side, or whether you should introduce your "folks" to your boy friend, and what courtesies a boy should expect from a girl. This isn't a joke. It is an honest question. If you live in Akron, Ohio, you know all about it.

The public schools of Akron are successfully carrying on such a course, and using such a textbook, and they find that apparently the boys and girls have been eager for just this kind of training.

It all started when several far-seeing Akron teachers began to realize that the teaching of civics and citizenship should not stop, as it has in the past, with the teaching of social, political and governmental institutions. They felt that in these days of highly competitive living, when individuality counts for so much, the pupil should be given a new civic which would encompass the whole range of human relationships, and which would treat him as a worth-while person, deserving consideration for his own sake.

So for two years they have been compiling a small volume, entitled "Personal Regimen," which was printed and bound in the school workshops, and this past autumn made its bow in the classrooms of all high schools in the city.

Teachers Carefully Chosen

Teachers of outstanding personality and understanding were selected to conduct the courses, and regular credits are given to pupils who complete the work.

"Your character, your personality and your personal appearance will count greatly in your happiness and in your success," wrote Dr. Thomas W. Gosling, superintendent of schools, as an introduction to the book. "You will be told that good grooming is an art worthy of serious attention, that it is not something to be derided. You will be shown how to correct unpleasant mannerisms. You are challenged to think of this course as one designed to help you to make the best of what you have and what you are. The reward is the unique satisfaction of being self-possessed. You should remember that an overbearing personality is not evidence of self-possession."

The book is simply worded in clear, easy, conversational style. Chapter heads include, "Personal Grooming, Appropriate Clothing (including boys' clothing), Speech and Voice, Etiquette, Your First Employment, Friendship Between Boys and Girls, School Manners, Personal Characteristics, Social Relations, The Right Use of Leisure Time, Earning and Spending (including budgets).

A Few Quotations

A few apt quotations show why the book appeals so strongly to the young people. "A pleasant face makes the day happier." "Would you think of wearing your Saturday morning gingham dress to a party? It would be just as appropriate as a party dress to school or down town shopping." "Some consider that the word 'swell' covers everything. Others depend upon 'cute.' Every school is sending out thousands of language paupers every year." "Parties are often bores because people will not exert themselves to talk."

"To be popular, rise promptly." "Do not feel superior to your parents. You may feel their clothing is out of date. Parents are more than clothes. Do not hide your parents because you think they are not clever enough to meet your friends." "Remember you bought a ticket for one seat only on the bus." "Gentlemen do not like to be called on the telephone or asked for dates. They do not admire girls who smoke and drink. They are often bored by girls who talk too much."

"Living comfortably and peaceably with others is one of the finest and most difficult of arts. 'It takes a heap o' livin' to make a house a home.'"

Students Study School Murals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pasadena, Calif.

High school students in various communities of southern California are now showing a particular interest in mural decorations. In the study hall of the John C. Fremont High School in Los Angeles a painting 20 feet long by 10 feet high has recently been completed by Maynard Dixon. This shows General Fremont and Kit Carson crossing the mountains. At each end is a panel five feet wide, in one of which we see Indian tepees, and in the other modern skyscrapers. And the fresco by Simeon Pelenc in the library of the Vallejo Junior High School is said to be the largest painting of its kind as yet completed in southern California.

At the South Pasadena Junior High School the third of a series of panels is being completed by Millard Sheets, art instructor at Scripps College, who has been particularly active in reviving interest in the old Italian idea of frescoing. The first panel in this group depicts the mountains and agriculture, the center panel, the city and industry, and the third commerce and the sea. All the figures were drawn from life, and are in modern garb, which makes these frescoes very different in appearance from the old Italian, although the technique of applying the colors to wet plaster is the same.

An interesting feature of this vogue for mural decorations in high schools is that the students themselves raise the money to pay for the paintings, and they seem to appreciate and enjoy them. And, of course, daily association with things of this sort has an educational effect on the student body of these schools.

The South Pasadena Junior High School has a definite program for the beautification of the buildings and grounds which includes one project each year. One year a fountain court was installed, last year mural decorations for the walls of the school cafeteria, entitled, "Foods in Many Lands," were completed, and the project for this year is the frescoes already described.

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The Home Forum

Afield in Winter

LATELY I have fallen to imagining the countryside in its winter garb, and I must admit I am not a little curious about it. I have quite suddenly set my heart upon going afield in winter, and very soon I intend to make a little excursion into the rustic purlieus of Connecticut. To be sure, I know the Connecticut landscape in its summer finery. Fine and splendid a sight as one could ask for. Then the brooks flow under the trailing fringes of willows and there is a spirited colloquy of limpid voices constantly in the air. Then the trees are in full regalia and all is as fresh as an Alpine day. But now I want to see for myself what was once the resplendent apple tree bent down, not with luscious and red-cheeked fruit, but with snow. I want with all my heart to walk straight out into space and feel the wind against my face; to be lost in a feathered whiteness instead of sun-washed green; to hear the crackle of frost rather than the somnolent murmur of summer foliage. I am suddenly of the opinion that I do not know the countryside at all, having missed a season there. It is quite time that I stepped intrepidly into winter and saw it for myself, even if I am running the risk of a somewhat boisterous encounter. I rather imagine I shall be on the whole enchanted.

That day I dip beyond the straggling alders into the mysterious labyrinth of winter, I want to be alone. I may, to be sure, take an understanding friend along the second time; but my first discovery of this frugal season is to be a solitary departure. I must behold the insignia of winter alone, this once. The brook, I suppose, will have ceased its incessant and inconsequent chattering (how it tumbled through Indian Summer, heedless of leaf-fall!) The rustle of the elms and the birches will be a different note, and, alas! the frogs and the crickets will have tucked themselves snugly away.

* * *

But there will be arresting things to take their place, of this I am certain. The track of a fox leading toward the velvet fastness of the wilderness; a crow flying aimlessly above some patch of weather-beaten woods; the stone walls sheeted now in their blanket of snow, going nowhere in particular, even as they do in the summer-time. I must admit my imagination is speeding on before me, eager for exploration; but with my mind's eye I am quite capable of constructing the scene out of my fancy, as if I were already the earnest pilgrim en route, muffled in enormous ulster, my blue woolen scarf flying ahead of me in the winds of the morning.

There will be no color burning in the hedges; the roses will have vanished; the wild strawberry will not be there, nor the creamy spikes of the trillium, nor the bluebells, swinging their dusty, diminutive and chimeless carillons in the breeze. And those small bronze seekers after honey will be no more. And what of the satiny orchard with its tangle of fruitage and sunlight; what of the emerald vale with the iris growing stemmy and thick underfoot; what of the pert staccato of a robin on his twiggy perch? I shall immediately have to dissociate myself from those other more luminous recollections if I am to be part and parcel of this fresh domain.

Stealthily I shall drop into the valley and so come upon the wonder quite dramatically. The snow shall not dissuade me. I have left the town behind and am alone in the wide universe of winter. By noon I shall have gone forward a goodly distance; I shall have covered ground—that is, if the walking is not heavy and the snow as soft and agreeable as I hope. Far off the spires of a church will point cloudward; far off smoke will curl lazily upward, blue and evanescent. Far off the petty traffics and confusions of the small community will not reach my ears.

* * *

The boughs will stir in their sleep, silver mists be summoned out of stillness. There will be a detachment about the world, a remoteness as of things heard from a distance. Immaculate and shimmering the crusted snow—deep indigo the shadows under willow branches. I shall survey my own passage across a world of marble; my own rather indefinite track across immensity. And about me will fall the snow itself, soft and clinging to the cheek. The landscape will not be modish then, wearing its best hat and plumage. I think it will be a little less vain, more simple, more serene. I have seen innumerable woodcuts lately of landscapes in winter. Farmhouses four-square above frozen pools, barns with many gables, quaint old well-sweeps, all the accessories of New England. The landscape I shall look for in this ramble of mine will be rather like these from the hands of apt wood engravers. I must confess I have a sly desire to make woodcuts myself. It must be a pleasurable art. Strangely enough this last season of the year, winter, creeps into woodcuts more frequently than might be expected. The austere countryside lends itself to this treatment, for after all dark shadows and white snow are the properties of such prints. I saw one recently that transmitted all the feeling of this season of the year, and I do believe it was what originally turned my mind to this expedition.

At the moment I am waiting for another snowfall. Then I shall act upon my impulse and leave the city behind for a day at least. By the time I am done with walking, twilight will have fallen halfway; and, when my circuit has brought me back to the willow coppice, it will be more indistinct against the westering sky. Perhaps then I shall have had a surfeit of the fields and will be glad to see homely lights in town twinkling their welcome. I have friends thereabouts and they will take the ruddy wanderer in and offer him the hospitality of their fireside. By then I shall have stories to tell, and, having discovered a season of which I knew next to nothing, I may talk on for hours. From the standpoint of these good people, I may appear very foolish indeed. They are inured to such rigors and have dwelt with them for generations. Winter is no novel thing to them.

"My dear man," they will say, "walking out at this time of year? How absurd!" Inwardly they will understand, for I know they, too, are of New England. And if winter is just winter to them, it may be because they have found it friendly and familiar. As for myself, I shall no doubt be well pleased with myself. To become acquainted with a season at first hand is a momentous accomplishment. I have been afield in winter, and for that experience I am the richer

HAROLD VINAL.

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A True Collector of Books

It is difficult to imagine anyone interested in the book hobby without possessing some knowledge of literature. . . . The gentleman who enters a bookshop and orders so many yards of Dickens, so many yards of Scott, so many feet of Eliot, and so on—does not enter into the subject at all. He is not a collector in any sense of the word. At the most he is an interior decorator.

The true collector possesses a certain personal contact with every book he acquires. He knows something about the contents of the book—he is familiar with the book's history. The genuine collector should be able to discourse intelligently on any volume in his library, even though his volumes run into the thousands. The uninitiated will wonder how it is possible to know something about every book in a large and diverse library. But it is truly quite simple. Any good bookseller can speak with some degree of familiarity about most of the books in his shop. So can the competent librarian. It does not require any particular genius, nor a singular memory. It requires but one thing: a genuine interest and love of books.

Books are made to be read; after all. However, there are many books one never hopes to read. But these latter should not be unfamiliar to the collector, at least, from the bibliophilic standpoint. A book does not necessarily have to be a great masterpiece in order that it be collectible.—WILLIAM TARG, in "The Pauper's Guide to Book Collecting." (Chicago: Black Archer Press.)

Courtesy Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Children at Play: From a Print by Kiyonaga (1752-1815)

THE New Year celebration is the greatest ceremony of the year in Japan. It combines the celebrations of Christmas and New Year in this country. Elaborate preparations are made for the event, houses are carefully cleaned, gifts are exchanged, bamboo and pine line the streets. All bills are paid, friends call upon one another bringing some little remembrance, a sweetmeat or a jar of ginger.

Japanese artists and print makers have made a number of illustrations of the customs and pageantry of the New Year celebration. They have portrayed the women in their beautiful new kimonos; they have shown the streets festively decorated and thronged with people in gayly colored garments. They have also shown the people in other moments, contemplating the sunrise or performing certain games and dances.

The artists who depicted these scenes belonged to a school called Ukioye, known for its many portrayals of everyday life among the Japanese. The school flourished somewhat more than a hundred years ago. The pictures were cut on wood blocks, and then prints were made by pressing the blocks very firmly on thin paper. Thousands of prints were circulated; they were very inexpensive. Today the prints are collected as art treasures. They have two qualities of interest; one, their artistic merit, the other their graphic representation of Japanese life of their time. By means of these numerous prints, we may study the customs and practices, the sports and occupations. Most of them are colored with deep blue, sea green and lacquer red.

"Children at Play" was made by an artist, named Kiyonaga, one of the better craftsmen of the Ukioye School. His particular skill was in the use of line. It served not only as a means of tracing the shapes of his subjects, but the skillfully placed line indicates the folds of the garments, the deep curves of the cuffs, the shapes of the boughs of trees; it even indicates the silken black hair of the children.

But line serves a deeper purpose. By its ebb and flow, its tension and relaxation, by its sharp and long lazy curves, it contrives a motion so that we feel the frolicsomeness of these children. We squat at the game, run, dance; the movements are communicated to us not through words, but through the instrument of line.

D. A.

On the Larch Tree

On the larch tree's long green fingers
Perch the daintiest of singers,
Crested tit and warble wren;
To and fro they dart, then clinging
Upside down, I watch them swinging
When the wind blows through the glen.

And a squirrel, deft and sprightly,
Leaps from bough to bough so lightly
Scarce he weighs a green tip down
Ere I see a dark tail flitter
And a pair of bright eyes glitter
From the larch's feathery crown!

H. E. HOLLAND.

On Reading Poetry

Glancing through a poem, if the poem is worth anything at all, will tell us little or nothing about it. It is like trying to judge personality from meeting a person at afternoon tea. We have got to become as much a part of the poet's own consciousness as we can, if we are to enjoy fully and to discriminate and value justly. We have got to be in a state when we can respond to his experience as a whole, with the whole of ourselves, and reproduce as nearly as we can in ourselves, all that the poet suggests and evokes. We have got to get *into* the poem, not to stand outside it. If we remain outside it, our tendency is to give a judgment on what we think the poem *ought* to be, not to what it is. And so we find Matthew Arnold blaming Shelley for being "an ineffectual angel" or Mrs. Barbauld condemning *The Ancient Mariner* as improbable.

This over-intellectual manner of reading, judging it by the mind only, is one to which all rational and literal-minded people are specially subject. They skim a poem once, say, "I can't see that it means anything" and dismiss it; or, on the other hand, they will accept any neat, logical verses on a familiar subject, as good poetry. This attitude and type of criticism comes from the delusion that it is what a poet *says* that matters, that is, the part which can be as easily expressed in prose. It is encouraged by the practice in some schools of paraphrasing poetry, an entirely futile way of trying to teach it. For a *poem* cannot be expressed in prose. The quality of experience can only be tasted by getting the same flavour ourselves upon the emotional palate. The actual sense of a poem, the thought, the prose "meaning" plays a very small, though it is a very important part, in the whole business of reading. It is a very important part because, unless we actually grasp the structure and sequence of the ideas and the syntax of the words, we are at a deadlock. We cannot possibly proceed any further in our response. Everything, therefore, springs *from* the subject, but very little is actually in it. Once we have apprehended it, we can begin to read the words *as a poem*; that is, we subordinate reason to impression, thought to a complex stream of feeling, ideas to sensibility. We *live* the words. We subdue our own personality to that of the poet and submerge ourselves in "a wise passiveness" to the tone and atmosphere and composition of his consciousness. —ELIZABETH DREW, in "Discovering Poetry." (New York: Norton.)

Meeting the New Year

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AS THE old year draws to its close it would sometimes seem as though some good friend were leaving, and whether or not it has brought one all the wished-for happiness, how often as it slips away is there a trace of sadness! Not always is genuine joy expressed in meeting the New Year. But since God, Truth, is always the same, need there be any dismay, or sadness, or regret in looking to the future? One should, instead, look carefully that he takes to the New Year that which he wishes the New Year to send back to him, and be mindful of the quality of his thoughts. What better way is there of meeting the New Year than to be conscious of God's unchangeable goodness?

Christian Science teaches that God, good, is infinite and omnipresent; that man is spiritual, the child of God; and that therefore there is nothing to fear. Mary Baker Eddy asks in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 130), "If thought is startled at the strong claim of Science for the supremacy of God, or Truth, and doubts the supremacy of good, ought we not, contrariwise, to be astounded at the vigorous claims of evil and doubt them, and no longer think it natural to love sin and unnatural to forsake it,—no longer imagine evil to be ever-present and good absent?"

Years may be likened to friends. Each one has its place and purpose; each one brings its lessons and its blessings. Strange as this may sound, in final analysis meeting new friends and new years is somewhat similar, for one must take something good to each one if he wishes to find the best in each one. A well-known writer said of the portrait of Whistler's "Mother," "You have to bring something to it, else 'twill not reveal itself." Some may ask anxiously, But how can I meet the New Year in this way when its prospects for me seem so uncertain and it promises so little of good? The answer is that no one can do so unless he looks to God. A correct understanding of God brings also a correct understanding of man's relation to Him.

Students of Christian Science learn that all discord is due to a mistaken sense of things, and that, like mistakes in mathematics, it has no reality. Why should burdens of misunderstanding, strife, indifference, grief, resentment, be carried on? There are many happier things to be had in the New Year. The true understanding of God makes one aware of one's countless blessings. As these are remembered day by day, gratitude will go out to God not only for the abundant proof of Love's presence and power in the past year, but for all the good that will be experienced day by day in the New Year.

When preparing to meet the New Year everyone should count his blessings and list them as valuable assets. Then the problems—everything that has seemed a liability—should be gleaned for their lessons and blessings. Strength, courage, humility, mercy, patience, forgiveness, endurance—any and all of these valuable qualities—can be utilized when life's vicissitudes are seen as opportunities to prove God's omnipresence and omnipotence.

Sometimes a new year may seem to be a veritable Red Sea experience. Changes may bring a separation which forebodes sorrow or loss. Time's pretenses of old age, lost opportunities, wasted advantages, would cloud one's vision, deaden one's hope, argue for defeat, if accepted and believed. When Moses led the Israelites out of Egypt and the Red Sea seemed to be an impassable obstacle, a way through was found when the Israelites were willing to go forward. When we see that the promised land of glorious liberty is at hand, and we trust God to guide us through triumphantly we are enabled to drop our fears and go forward meeting the New Year with assurance.

If there seems to be any uncertainty about tomorrow, any doubt in one's heart as to the needed ability, strength, or wisdom, it will be well to ask oneself upon whose shoulders the government really rests, to stop doubting the "supremacy of good" and "no longer imagine evil to be ever-present and good absent." The Psalmist sang, "The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want." Neither shall anyone want when he understands himself to be God-protected, God-directed, and God-governed. Need anyone fear any tomorrow when he realizes that he can prove God's government in the working out of every detail of his daily work?

Thus, instead of meeting the New Year with any regret or hesitation, we should take stock of all the good things. We should meet it with the resolve to claim all the good it holds for us, to make the best of each day and to take only the best out of each day. "We must look where we would walk, and we must act as possessing all power from Him in whom we have our being" (*ibid.*, p. 264). If one really wishes to live in the New Year, one will walk in it also—not walk in memory's paths with a sense of loss, but "as possessing all power" from God. What a glorious privilege this, meeting the New Year with the consciousness of man's God-given dominion!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Accueillir la nouvelle Année

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

QUAND une année touche à sa fin, il semble parfois qu'une amie nous quitte; et même si cette période ne nous a pas apporté tout le bonheur que nous souhaitions, c'est souvent avec un peu de tristesse que nous la voyons disparaître. On ne salue pas toujours l'an nouveau avec une joie sincère. Cependant, puisque Dieu, la Vérité, est toujours le même, devrait-on envisager l'avenir avec effroi, tristesse ou regret? L'on devrait plutôt veiller à n'introduire dans la nouvelle année que ce qu'on désire la voir apporter ensuite, et prendre garde à la qualité de ses propres pensées. Être conscient de l'immuable bonté de Dieu, n'est-ce pas la meilleure manière d'accueillir la nouvelle année?

La Science Chrétienne enseigne que Dieu, le bien, est infini, omniprésent; que l'homme, l'enfant de Dieu, est spirituel; que par conséquent il n'y a rien à craindre. A la page 130 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mrs. Eddy pose la question suivante: "Si la pensée s'effraie de ce que la Science proclame si énergiquement la suprématie de Dieu, ou la Vérité, et met en doute la suprématie du bien; ne devrions-nous pas, au contraire, nous étonner des prétentions énergiques du mal et les mettre en doute, et ne plus croire naturel d'aimer le péché et antinaturel d'y renoncer,—ne plus nous imaginer que le mal est toujours présent et le bien absent?"

Les années peuvent se comparer à des amis. Chacune d'elles a sa place et son but; chacune apporte des leçons et des bénédictions. Si étrange que cela puisse paraître, recevoir un nouvel ami ou accueillir une nouvelle année sont en dernière analyse des actes assez pareils, car dans les deux cas il faut apporter soi-même quelque chose de bon si l'on veut trouver le bien que réserve une nouvelle connaissance. En parlant du tableau représentant la mère de Whistler, un auteur bien connu fait cette remarque: "Il vous faut y mettre du vôtre, sinon ce portrait ne se révélera point à vous." Peut-être certaines personnes demanderont-elles avec anxiété: "Comment puis-je accueillir ainsi la nouvelle année alors que ses perspectives semblent incertaines et qu'elle paraît me réserver fort peu de bien?" Sans doute la chose est impossible pour qui ne regarde pas à Dieu. Mais comprendre vraiment ce qu'est Dieu, c'est comprendre aussi le véritable rapport unissant l'homme à Dieu.

Ceux qui étudient la Science Chrétienne apprennent que toute inharmonie est due à un sens erroné des choses, n'ayant pas plus de réalité que les fautes d'arithmétique. Pourquoi porter des fardeaux tels que les malentendus, les querelles, l'indifférence, le chagrin, le ressentiment? Nous pouvons trouver dans la nouvelle année bien des éléments meilleurs. La vraie compréhension de Dieu nous fait sentir les innombrables bienfaits reçus. Si nous nous les rappelons chaque jour, notre gratitude sera grande: nous remercierons Dieu non seulement parce que la présence et le pouvoir de l'Amour divin nous ont été al souvent prouvés au cours de l'année dernière, mais encore parce que durant l'année nouvelle nous recevrons journellement des bienfaits.

Pour se préparer à accueillir la nouvelle année, chacun devrait compter les bénédictions reçues et les considérer comme un actif de grande valeur. Puis les problèmes—ce qui semble être un passif—devraient être recueillis à cause des leçons et des bienfaits qu'ils apportent. La force, le courage, l'humilité, la miséricorde, la patience, le pardon, le support,—toutes ces précieuses qualités peuvent trouver leur emploi pour qui regarde les vicissitudes de l'existence comme autant d'occasions de prouver l'omniprésence et l'omnipotence divines.

Il arrive parfois que la nouvelle année se présente à nous comme une mer Rouge qu'il faut traverser. Certains changements occasionnent une séparation qui présage les pertes ou les peines. Pour qui les accepte et y croit, les prétentions du temps—vieillesse, occasions perdues, avantages négligés—obscurcissent parfois la vue, affaiblissent les espérances et parlent de défaite. Lorsque Moïse fit sortir son peuple d'Égypte, la mer Rouge paraissait un obstacle infranchissable; mais dès que les Israélites furent prêts à avancer, le chemin s'ouvrit devant eux. Quand nous voyons que la terre promise de la liberté glorieuse est proche; quand nous comptons sur Dieu pour nous guider victorieusement à travers l'abîme,—nous pouvons abandonner nos craintes et marcher avec assurance à la rencontre de l'an nouveau.

Si l'avenir nous paraît incertain, si nous ne sommes pas sûrs d'avoir les capacités, la force ou la sagesse nécessaires, nous ferions bien de nous demander sur qui repose véritablement l'empire; nous ne devrions plus mettre en doute "la suprématie du bien" ou "nous imaginer que le mal est toujours présent et le bien absent." Le Psalmiste chantait: "L'Éternel est mon berger; je n'aurai point de disette." De même, celui qui comprend qu'il est protégé, dirigé et gouverné par Dieu ne pourra manquer de rien. Faudrait-il craindre le lendemain alors qu'on peut prouver le gouvernement de Dieu dans la solution de tous les problèmes que présente le labeur journalier?

Au lieu d'accueillir la nouvelle année avec hésitation ou regret, nous devrions plutôt faire l'inventaire des biens dont nous disposons. Nous devrions fermer la résolution de revendiquer toutes les bonnes choses que l'an nouveau tient en réserve, tirer le meilleur parti possible de nos journées et n'accepter jour après jour que le bien. "Nous devons porter nos regards là où nous voudrions diriger nos pas, et agir comme possédant tout pouvoir de Celui en qui nous avons notre être" (*ibid.*, p. 264). Celui qui désire réellement vivre dans la nouvelle année évitera les réminiscences du passé et leur sens de perte; il marchera "comme possédant" toute puissance de la part de Dieu. N'est-ce pas un bonheur de pouvoir accueillir la nouvelle année en ayant conscience de la domination que l'homme a reçue de Dieu?

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Elizabeth's Triumph

The Armada was expected with the first good weather. When it did not appear, Elizabeth's admirals impatiently asked permission to go and look for it. She refused; they as experienced fighting men took the line that the best defence is strong offence, but she, with the morale of the country to consider, did not consider it prudent to leave the coast unprotected in case her fleet missed the Spaniards at sea. May passed without a sign of it, and in England and elsewhere it began to be said that perhaps the Colossus would not dare, after all, to send forth the Invincible Armada. . . .

The Council, anxious to keep the Queen from exposing herself to a bullet from a hired assassin or a fanatic unbalanced by that summer of broiling suspense, entreated her to retire from the capital until the decision was known. She complied, less from fear of being killed than because the only hope of resistance in the event of Parma's actual landing was her safe presence in some spot remote from London. But to remain in quiet seclusion at such a time was impossible for her: at the beginning of August she turned up at Tilbury, where Leicester was preparing the army for a defence by land in case the worst occurred, to hearten her soldiers by her presence and her words:

My loving People, we have been persuaded by some, that are careful of our safety, to take heed how we commit ourselves to armed multitudes, for fear of treachery. But I assure you I do not desire to live to distrust my faithful and loving people. Let tyrants fear; I have always so behaved myself that, under God, I have placed chiefest strength and safeguard in the loyal hearts and good-will of my subjects . . . I know I have but the body of a weak and feeble woman; but I have the heart of a King, and of a King of England, too; and think scorn that Parma or Spain, or any Prince of Europe, should dare to invade the borders of my realms. . . .

It is as well that she did not know at the time that the danger was already past, for that wonderful speech would have remained unuttered. Scarcely had the echo of her harsh, resonant voice died away than there flew in the dispatch scribbled by Drake in the heat and fury of combat, to announce that her confidence in herself and her people had been triumphantly justified:

We have the army of Spain before us and mind with the Grace of God to wrestle a pull with him. There was never anything pleased me better than seeing the enemy flying with a southerly wind to the Northward. . . . I doubt it not but ere it be long so to handle the matter with the Duke of Medina Sidonia as he shall wish himself at Saint Mary Port among his orange trees . . .

—the exultant assurance from the commander of victory to his sovereign that the mightiest force her enemies could assemble against her had proved unavailing, and to the world that the unhappy little country which she had been called to rule had succeeded to its place amongst the great nations.

One cannot but wish that the young man of twenty-four, recently fled from Stratford to London, had chosen to record what passed before him during the day of November 17, 1588: the vast surging of the people between Whitehall and Ludgate; the joyous peal of the bells from the City's hundred church-towers; the gilded coach slowly driven through the narrow lane between the craning masses of humanity; the gaunt, grotesque figure in purple sitting upright within, her thin lips smiling their recognition of her subjects' frenzied cheers, her heart sad (for that this remarkable young man would have taken account of too) because the man she had so long loved had died but a few weeks before. The youth was not important enough to have been a spectator of the service in Saint Paul's Cathedral, where all the great of the land were joined in solemn thanksgiving both for the recent victory and for the blessings the realm had enjoyed in the thirty years, that day concluded, of the reign of its Sovereign Lady. He would more likely have strolled thoughtfully through the City to London Bridge and thence across to the low-ceilinged tavern he frequented on the other, less-crowded side of the river, there to hear his elders describe again, in their rich virile speech, the first coming of the handsome young Queen to her capital these many years since; exchange anew the anecdotes of her tempers and her graciousness, her courage and her wit, her hardiness and her extravagances; and count over once more with wealth of illustration and metaphor and wondering oath the marvels through which they had lived under her rule. It is a custom among poets to employ their eloquence upon times gone by rather than the time that is, and the listener deferred to that practice; or else he forsook his art too soon: so he cheated posterity of a last and the most splendid scene in the sequence of chronicles he composed to the glory of England's history.—From "England's Elizabeth," by MILTON WALDMAN. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Vision

Snow upon a blackthorn bough—
Surely I am dreaming now,
For I felt a stir of Spring,
And I heard a linnet sing.
Caught a young lamb's sudden bleat,
Faint and infinitely sweet;
And beheld down every row
April-green in gentle glow,—
All because I saw today
Snow upon a blackthorn spray!

ELISABETH FLEMING.

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Home Building and Gardening

The New England Colonial

Architectural Styles in the United States—7

By MARC N. GOODNOW

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE UNITED STATES, young as it is, we do have at least one central figure of domestic architecture that is strong in tradition. This is the Colonial house. Springing from the very tap roots of the new western civilization, there is a wealth of historic interest, of which one may speak with honesty, sincerity and perhaps no little feeling.

For this is a type of those homesteads about and into which have been woven a romance and tradition worthy of the ladies and gentlemen who occupied them. Here, one feels, are the beginnings of a nation carved into the lintels and doorsteps and molded into the wide-mouthed fireplaces.

The New England style not only expresses early American ideals, but, as a practical matter, remains a highly appropriate and feasible architectural form, in which to design and work today. For the form is simple and the feeling is as vigorous as ever.

From the aspects of planning and convenience of operation, the rectangular plan of the Colonial type offers many interesting possibilities. It is compact and efficient, with no waste space. Reception halls, stairways, fireplaces somehow fit easily and naturally into their respective niches, all quite useful and ornamental today as ever.

Distinction in Treatment

While the New England house may not reveal the picturesque quality of the Spanish or English house, it nevertheless offers opportunity for distinction both of design and of treatment. A strong element of the classic brings it into prominent relief against whatever background it may be placed. The purity and simplicity of line, form and scale are honest expressions that never fail to win notice and favor.

The early American Colonials carried little architectural detail, but they were staunch in construction, with corner posts of the frame often a foot or more square, braced securely and bound together by tenons and dowels or wooden pegs. Behind the exterior surface of thin clapboards English half-timber construction was not uncommon. The framework was filled with brick or stone and mortar, a process called "pugging."

During the seventeenth century the notable New England houses were characterized not only by their sturdy construction, but by a simplicity of design that was altogether fitting. It was common practice to project the second story beyond the first, giving the house rather heavy proportions for much of its height. The two-story slope of the roof in the rear of the house often added a quaint touch. By that time the heavy chimney was being centrally placed within the mass of the house to conserve the heat.

The gambrel roof became a pronounced form during the eighteenth century. The squared ends of the house now appeared with chimneys sunk in the wall, together with the restrained use of classic detail. Northern Georgian influence had become an integral component of New England architecture. At this same time brick and limestone, as well as brick with wood trim, were employed in wall construction. Blinds and portals were painted white.

Compactness, Beauty, Convenience

Here then is a style which offers the home builder every advantage of compactness of construction, beauty of appearance, convenience of interior arrangement—and all with the atmosphere of early American romance. He may design in wood, brick or stone with equal ease and distinctive effect. His house may even be plaster-coated and yet retain its New England character.

If it represents very early American it will be rough-textured within and without—oaken timbers riven and hewn with an adz; rafters and joists rough finished; plain interior walls; clapboarding of oak or pine, feather-edged and lapped; low-pitched, pine shingle roof; windows of small diamond-shaped panes leaded into the casement.

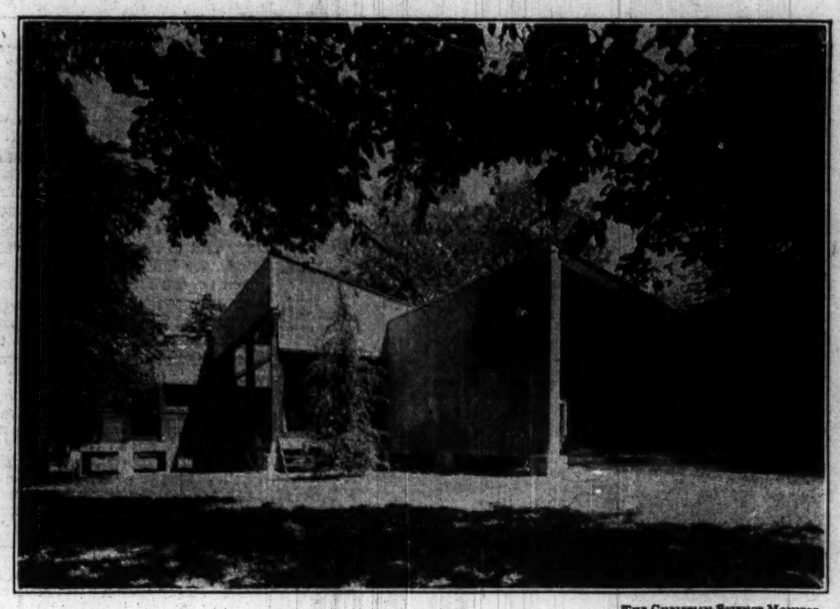
If it follows the later period it will embody certain Georgian characteristics—classic columns and pilasters with curved pediments or molded entablatures at the entrance door; fan-lights with wooden or leaded divisions in the door head, or traced glass panels set vertically at either side; porticos with Gothic arch or pointed cap; perhaps dormers that pierce the long sweep of roof at regular intervals; white-painted clapboards and green shutters; beamed ceilings, and fireplaces surmounted by carved white mantelpieces.

Spacious, It Affords Privacy

In either case the interior arrangement will be spacious in character, with a distinct feeling of privacy created by separation of the rooms by a hallway. Hallways, of course, have been one of the distinctive features of the Colonial house. Somewhat monumental in character, yet chaste in ornament, they have contributed a full share of dignity and attraction to the interior.

A house of simple design that displays evidences of the early period of Georgian Colonial transition is illustrated in the accompanying picture of a residence designed and built by Cornelius & Blaisdell, Beverly Hills, Calif. The walls are of siding, their coat of oyster white paint forming a strong contrast to the batten-type shutters in green.

The smaller entrance portico, supported by columns, is capped by a gabled pediment, while the larger portico, opening upon a side garden supports an inclosed deck. French doors take the place of windows on the lower floor, giving the house a modern aspect and additional livability.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Italian Mountain Hotel for Skiers

Beside the Wide Entrance Is a Wall Where Skis Can Be Stacked When Not in Use. A Feature of the Living Room Is the Large Window Space Overlooking the Lake and With a Southern Exposure.

A hotel built for the use of skiers, designed with special attention to their needs by the Italian architect, Signor Luigi Vietti, has been built overlooking Lake Maggiore. The wide entrance has a wall for accommodating skis when not in use. There is a large living room with windows facing the south overlooking the lake, and practically forming the south wall. The bedrooms, for 12 people, are planned like those in a sleeping car, with berths placed one above another. The hotel is constructed with a framework of wood, and outside walls of asbestos fiber. The interior walls are finished with panels of varnished wood, insulite and eraclite. The ceilings are of insulite.

The designs, which were exhibited at the fifth Triennial Exhibition of Architecture at Milan, Italy, could be suitably adapted for any mountain hotel or summer camp.

Broom and Heather

Let Us Invite Both Into This Year's Garden

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE colorful contributions of yellow in springtime and purple in autumn are made to gardens by the common broom (Cytisus Scoparius) and the heather, or ling (Erica vulgaris). Yellow, however, is not the only color to be found in the broom. There are varying shades from pale cream to rich chestnut red, the names for these being Daisy Hill, Moonlight, and Andreanus. There are many gardeners who claim Moonlight as their favorite, although it blossoms later than the yellow.

April through June are the months in which it blooms most profusely, but I have seen its pollen-laden flowers in later months as well. The pollen is so abundant in these little flowers that the weight of a bee brings down a veritable shower of pollen-rain, while the birds which nest in its close branches are dusted with the fragrant powder as they fly in and out.

Yellow Delicacy

The broom is easily grown in any well-drained soil and makes a glorious addition to a rockery, never ceasing to bloom until every tiny green leaf is covered by the yellow blossoms. The Cytisus should be transplanted when young, but most of the species naturalize themselves very quickly in dry, gravelly soil, where few other plants will grow. There are about forty-five species of the broom to be found through southern and middle European countries, the Canary Islands, North Africa and in Western Asia. In North America, the gardens of British Columbia and of Washington are featured in tourist itineraries when the yellow broom is in its prime.

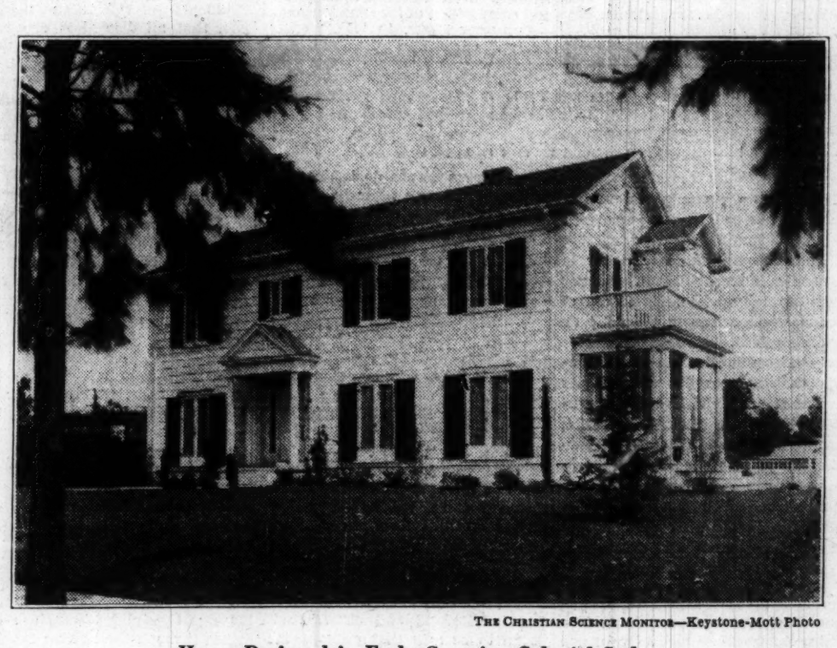
Heather, like the broom, adapts itself to almost any soil the sun shines upon. This shrub has received such wire recognition for itself in connection with Scottish song and story that it is somewhat startling to one who hears for the first time that Africa is its native home. There, under tropical sunshine, it attains to the growth of a tree, while in arctic climes it becomes the ling, or trailing heather. But the size most familiar to gardeners in general is the bush from three to four feet in height.

Constantly Changing Hues

When most colors have faded from the garden, the heather bursts forth in all its delicate beauty. Though its color may be purple, it is a constantly changing hue to the observer. Let a cloud pass across the sky and pastel shades of gray and mauve greet the eye. But it is at sunset that the royal purple comes out in all its grandeur, as the slanting rays of the autumn sun touch the tiny cup-like flowers, transforming them into a shimmering sea of purple carpet on the hillsides. It is not to be wondered at that poets loved to lie a-dreaming in the heather, and peasants eagerly gathered its branches for many household purposes.

Separate shrubs of purple, pink or white heather are seen in rock gardens along the Atlantic coast from Newfoundland to New Jersey, while almost every garden on the Pacific coast has at least one bush of the purple heather for the autumn blooming.

MARY M. STARR.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Keystone-Mott Photo

House Designed in Early Georgian Colonial Style

French Doors Have Been Introduced to Adapt the Style to the Outdoor Living Possible in California. Designed and Built by Cornelius and Blaisdell, Beverly Hills, Calif.

Answering Questions About Plant Foods

By KENNETH STALCUP

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Neither you nor I would ever consider the possibility of being born, growing, developing into mature human beings, and attaining worldly and spiritual success without proper nourishment during all these stages. Yet that is just what happens in the life of the plant with many gardeners. The following questions are answered for the benefit of gardeners who have failed with flowers because of the improper use of plant foods:

1. In what forms can I obtain nitrogen?

Nitrogen is obtainable in the form of chemical compounds, such as nitrate of soda, ammonium sulphate, urea, calcium nitrate, cyanamid. Pulverized sheep, hen, and rabbit manures are also often advocated for the same purpose. The strictly chemical compounds are very quickly available and should be applied lightly or in liquid form. The others are more slowly soluble and may be used in heavier doses.

2. What causes the foliage on my plants to wilt and dry up?

All plant foods, particularly those of nitrogen nature, should not come in direct contact with the foliage of the plants, as burning is likely to follow. This danger is reduced if the foliage is washed off immediately after the application.

3. What types of soils do gladiolus thrive best in?

Gladiolus are partial to soils rich in phosphorus so that the initial application at planting should consist of superphosphate at the rate of 5 pounds to 100 feet of row. This may be supplemented about one month later by an addition of a plant food at the same rate.

4. How should I fertilize my lawn?

At the time grass is sown, a balanced plant food should be added at the rate of 4 pounds to 100 square feet. Later, after the grass has become established, at least one more application of the same material should be made at half the first rate. During the second season and thereafter it would be well to use the same material for a spring dressing, but later a balanced food, like 10-6-4, may be applied at the rate of 1 pound to 100 square feet.

5. At what rate should bone meal be applied?

The usual rate of bone meal application is 5 pounds to 100 square feet.

6. What plant foods are best for dahlias and peonies?

Heavy applications of plant foods rich in phosphorus and potash are desirable. The balanced plant food will serve its purpose but should be supplemented early in the growth of the plants with both superphosphate and potassium chloride or a 0-10-10 fertilizer at the rate of a handful to the plant.

7. What special plant food do light soils need?

Potash is frequently lacking in light soils and application of the material is necessary in addition to the balanced plant foods which may have been used. The ordinary amounts recommended are 2 pounds to 100 square feet.

8. What type of plant foods will make my evergreens thrive?

Narrow-leaved evergreens will benefit from the use of nitrogenous plant foods used late in the spring and again early in August. Broad-leaved evergreens are acid-soil lovers and should receive an annual application of acid peat or acid leafmold, together with two doses of plant food.

9. Which is the best type of lime for practical purposes?

Lime comes to us in the form of quick-lime, water-slaked lime, air-slaked lime, and ground limestone. Quick-lime and water-slaked lime produce a very quick reaction and cause rapid liberation of nitrogenous materials and at the same time are helpful in changing the texture of clay soils. Air-slaked lime and ground limestone are less active and are usually preferred, although they do not become as effective in clay soils as the first two mentioned.

10. What is the best fertilizer for my roses?

Roses are partial to soils rich in potash. They are benefited by an application of plant foods early in the spring, to be followed by a dose of hardwood ashes a month later. If a mulch of domest peat is added as a covering, further feeding during the season is usually unnecessary, although in July another application of a balanced plant food may be worth while.

In conclusion, we cannot stress too strongly the need of plant foods for the welfare of plants, provided these are applied judiciously, according to directions, and at the proper seasons.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Fire Brooms in New Forest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bournemouth, Eng.

This photograph shows a provision made for beating out heath fires in the New Forest, Hampshire, England. The brooms, made from branches of birch, are placed at crossroads and at intervals along roads that are bordered by stretches of heather gorse and other low growing plants. This is where fires often originate, and if extinguished quickly are thus prevented from spreading to the beautiful old oaks and beeches that are the great beauty of New Forest. The fire brooms serve as a gentle reminder to passers-by that they are in a region where great care should be exercised with regard to the lighting of picnic fires or throwing away of lighted cigarette ends and matches, and have proved more effectual notices. They are thus a protection to one of the dearly loved beauty spots of England.

F. B.

The Manna-Ash

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bournemouth, Eng.

The manna-ash is one of the most beautiful flowering trees to be found in southern English gardens.

In June it is covered with a mass of cream colored feathery blossoms. One beautiful specimen I know grows in a Surrey garden about 10 miles from London. It is grafted on an oak and has developed the height and sturdiness of that species while retaining the grace of the ash.

The blossoms come into full flower slowly and retain their beauty for several weeks. Those who are the happy possessors of such a tree in their gardens, have something to look forward to with joy each early summer—for as far as the writer knows, this lovely tree never fails to blossom freely, when the right time comes, however inclement the previous winter may have been.

F. B.

Hobbies and Hints

Summer Blossoms in the Winter Sun Porch

Elizabeth, N. J.

Dear Fellow-Gardeners:

I should like to tell you about my winter-garden in the sun porch. I had two shelves put up at each window, and they were painted white, like the rest of the woodwork in the room. On these shelves were placed small shallow tins (covers from cans). From the lumber yard where the boards for shelves were obtained I bought a bag of small white stones (inexpensive) and covered the shelves with the stones, in this way almost hiding the tins. Now the shelves were ready for the plants. In the fall of the year there are always young plants that have started from self-sown seed of summer blooming plants in every garden. These plants are the ones I captured before the early frost touched them. This work was started in time to leave these potted plants in the garden in a sheltered place till they got accustomed to the change, and were well-established. But before frosty nights came I moved them all into the house, and placed them on the shelves, some in gay-colored pots and some in ordinary pots.

There were dwarf marigolds, candytuft, calendula, larkspur, pansy and petunia. The first two on this list started blooming in a short time. I counted 18 blooms on the marigolds at one time, and quantities of buds forming. These marigolds bloomed for two months, giving out their gold freely. Following them the calendula and larkspur bloomed.

I want to thank Mrs. A. F. C. for her information about growing morning glories in the house. I planted seeds in pots, also lady-slipper seeds, and they are all growing and in bloom now.

It is very cheering to go into the sun porch mornings and see these summer-blooming plants ready to greet one with their bright colors. I have house plants also, in bloom, begonias, the old stand-by, and some large ferns. So the sun porch is a real garden for all to enjoy who come in.

Gardening is such a pure pleasure; and the Hobby Column in the Monitor is always such a delight, besides giving helpful hints, that I hope it may continue, and I am sure this sentiment is shared by a great many readers. I read every letter.

Mrs. I. C. W.

Mrs. I. C. W., may we have your full name and address please, for our files.—Editor.

Flowering England

Bristol, Eng.

Dear Garden-Friends:

It has been "roses, roses all the way" this last wonderful summer. Like a previous writer to the Garden page, I find rose-names very fascinating. Three years ago I came to a house on the extreme western boundary of our historic city, with woods and fields only, at the rear, and the added romance of village bells ringing across the woods. The vivid sunsets of November seen through leafless trees give us marvelous pictures in the duller days, and then the woods seem to hold a wonderful blue misty veil and the skies are glorious. There is a ridge of elm trees immediately behind the garden, and these throw grateful shade in summer. These elms stand on a cliff above a fairly long lake. The water is deep down between rocks, and only visible after winter rains, but it is a refreshing sound to hear the swimmers diving on hot summer days, many before breakfast!

Three years ago the garden was just rough as the builders left it, even this year I dug up a brick when planting two slim young apple trees, one either side of the bird-bath. To my joy, although only planted in February, one tree bore five apples and we enjoyed those more than any apple bought or picked elsewhere before.

When I moved in at the end of September, I hastened to get turf laid to have a green expanse straight away. This has meant constant wrestling with daisies; dandelions were soon got rid of, but daisies and even buttercups seem more persistent.

The builder's man who laid the turf was a garden-lover, and sold us for a few shillings enough perrenials to start the garden, one, a blue campanula, would soon furnish a garden by itself. He also brought some ramblers for the corners, one Emily Gray has glossy leaves all through the winter. An American Pillar rambles along the rear fence, and Paul's Scarlet, Excelsa, Dorothy Perkins, Crimson Rambler have their place. I have also added standard roses and bush roses from time to time. I wore a yellow Lady Hillingdon rose last Christmas Day.

I planted a hedge of a sort of cypress, and these are now giving quite a shade on the south side of the garden, and are so aspiring that I think they will have to be clipped into hedge shape. Tall Michaelmas daisies and yellow sunshine daisies are useful now to bring indoors to decorate the house. I have clumps of violets under the cypress hedge which begin to smell like spring in November. I had fine daffodils at Easter in a drift of forget-me-nots, and later planted many-colored antirrhinums to hide the fading green spikes.

A crazy path leads from the house to the bird-bath, and we have crowds of grateful songsters during the hot weather. The crazy path then leads behind the garage to a very useful water-butt for soft water. The water is filtered through an old stocking and comes free from drifted leaves. I think I got this hint from the "Monitor."

Up the house side of the garage climbs a plant now decorated with orange berries, and nearest the house is honeysuckle to scent the house on summer nights. Clumps of phlox pink in the middle and white at each side look well against the gray wall of the garage.

I tried camping out in the garden in our hot summer (hot for England), but the loveliness of moonlight on white flowers, the cries of owls, a dog's clear bark at the farm across the water, the wheeling stars, and all the interesting wonders of the night made me sleepless. I noticed our contributor, Odell Shepard, was similarly affected, as he told us in an article on the Home Forum page.

I find that, by doing just a little every day, for I am doing active work for two newspapers, one can accomplish much. Five minutes to root up a few weeds, to straighten a border, half-an-hour to mow the lawn or tie up the tall growers, is better than hours at a stretch of laborious toil.

With every good wish to all garden-lovers. Also many thanks to everybody for manifold useful hints.

(Mrs.) R. E. S.

Gypsy Hill

Whaletown, B. C.

Dear Friends:

As we have found the letters in the Hobbies and Hints department so interesting and stimulating, we hope others may like to read of our hillside garden, still in the making, as all good gardens ever are.

In the nature of things it was bound from the start to have at least the charm of unconventionality, for the hill was steep and rocky, and sloped in several directions. It is set on a remote little island where if one wants work done one does it oneself. The golf clubs of a former existence were never wielded with half so much determination or pleasure as the mattock, hoe and shovel that now form one lady's sports kit, or—may it be hinted—to such happy achievement.

For four years now, several hours a day have been spent in terracing, building dry walls from the granite stones all too conveniently at hand, carrying many bucketsful of leaf mold up the long hill, and generally persisting in the face of scorn and amusement in turning dreams into facts. But who wouldn't persist when from the very first, every seed planted yielded its hundredfold of beauty and cheerful spurring on? Roots and cuttings all have flourished and gradually, the granite and the bracken are subdued, and even turned to good account.

One wide slope is planted in lavender raised from a particularly sweet and pungent strain, interspersed with an informal scattering of daffodils, tulips, Spanish iris, Ryder poppies and larkspur. In both spring and early summer the effect is charming, but as in Italy, the July and August drought is a problem in terraced gardens where there is no city water supply; but that we feel will be solved with time, or rather, patience. From this lavender patch a winding path leads to the place where the lily pool keeps whispering that it is only waiting for us to cement it, and the dogwood on its bank-to-be blushes for our tardiness. Here we can and do turn our backs on the dogwood, and step up into a flagged path running between beds planted in carnations, and a few of the roses we intend to fill them with later. These are surrounded by borders running parallel with the house, and are a joy from daphne to Christmas chrysanthemums. In January, the yellow jasmine at the veranda corner races with the daphne mezereum to blossom, and these are followed immediately by pinky-mauve valerianella, wallflowers, then arabis, aubretia, pansies, daffodils, tulips, forget-me-nots, and all the lovely flowers of spring. In summer the hollyhocks, delphiniums and madonna lilies along the flagged walk to the high-topped rough cedar gate make an Old World picture into which the New World trees and wildings blend more harmoniously than we had hoped.

Above the top terrace of this more formal garden—made so only because a flat space in front of the cottage seemed desirable, and grass being an impossibility to care for properly—there is a wild rock garden where even the trees, arbutus, pine, fir, dogwood and maple, must be that pride of the Pacific coast, native sons and daughters. Here until the many native alpines of this western slope will one day find a place, there are all the easily found plants of the neighborhood, manzanita, gray leaved and red barked all year, and flowering a soft pink as early as the pussywillows; heuchera, saxifrages, erythroniums and columbine, and all the briar roses, lupins and mulleins. Even the foxgloves, which may be a garden escape are included till we see how this controversy that periodically breaks out among old-timers about their status is settled.

Compensations, far beyond the cost, are in the delightful expeditions for natives, and many gifts and exchanges more than make up for the present flat pocketbook that curtails our orders to the nurserymen. We pore gloatingly over their catalogues all winter, and make the most exciting lists, only to send modestly for one or two packets of seed when the time comes. We had dreamed of ordering bulbs by the thousand, and rows of flowering trees, but lo, when our meek little order has finally gone, and we have hastened to work off our chastened rapacity still more on the cold frame and hotbed, from somewhere is sure to come word of a long-wanted treasure, seen on that island, or up this inlet, and presently, a new member of the family is domiciled on Gypsy Hill.

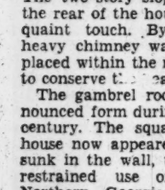
(Mrs.) G. G. B.

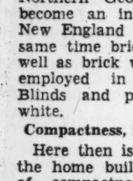
Scented Polyantha

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Copenhagen

In 1934 it will be possible to grow polyanthus roses that have a perfume similar to that of tea roses. Hitherto it has been difficult to find these decorative roses with any scent, but the firm of D. T. Poulsen seems to have solved the difficulty by crossing hybrid-teas with the small flowering polyantha. The name of "Poulsen Roses" is world known, and the success of this firm in cultivating so many varieties of Polyantha is everywhere recognized. A number of new hybrids of the tea variety have also been placed on the international market, among them "Signe Relander," a cross fertilization between Rugosa and Polyantha Roses, forming large dense bushes, with flowers which continue to bloom all the summer.

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These advertisements are published on the Progress in Education Pages, Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Wandering Boy Problem Enters Federal Hands

California, With Its 180,000 Itinerants, Especially Relieved by New Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 2—State and local governmental officials throughout the West breathed more easily on Jan. 1, when the Federal Government, by way of the Wagner-Lewis bill, lifted from their shoulders the enormous burden of providing transient relief.

No doubt all of the states were relieved to be free from the immediate responsibility of caring for transients; but those in the Southwest were particularly thankful. The mild winters of this region are such an outstanding attraction for "Wearie Willie" and his modern counterpart—the homeless boy—that it has always received more than its share of itinerants.

This condition was true even in times of great national prosperity. Recently the problem had increased to such an extent that California alone is believed to harbor 12 per cent of the nation's homeless men and women. The federal offices estimate that 100,000 persons have wandered here in the past year, and that 80,000 more arrived previously but are still homeless.

When the burden of caring for these out-of-state transients was added to local relief problems, many communities found their resources sorely taxed. The situation was made even more difficult by the fact that the transient population is distributed unequally among the cities.

Last winter the State of California stepped into the picture and established work camps for homeless men. These establishments offered a solution for the itinerant workmen already in the State by giving him food and lodging in exchange for a reasonable amount of manual labor. Tens of thousands were helped in this manner.

The relief program operated by the Federal Government is being conducted along essentially the same lines, according to Mr. H. A. R. Carleton, director of the state emergency transient service.

President and Trade Group Turn Guns on Tariff Walls

World Situation Found Not Altogether Hopeless—Advisers Point to Bargaining Power in American Hands to Get Concessions

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—President Roosevelt and his foreign trade advisers were sharpening a drill today. With this drill, Congress willing, they intend to punch holes in the American tariff wall and foreign barricades to let a trickle of trade flow in and out. Thus they hope gradually to relieve the stagnation of world commerce, and dispose of some American surpluses.

There are two essential stages in the process anticipated. The first is authority from Congress under which the President can lower or raise specific American tariffs in reciprocal agreements. It is virtually the same authority Mr. Roosevelt intended to request at the last session and refrained from doing for fear of defeat. Since then, support for the reciprocal method has grown, and at the proper time, in proper form, the White House feels confident it can get requisite authority.

The second stage is organization of all American foreign trade through a single channel, perhaps a foreign trade corporation. Such a group would be the outgrowth of the joint activities of Mr. George N. Peek, former AAA administrator, and the Executive commercial policy committee, an interdepartmental group. Mr. Peek, President Roosevelt explained yesterday, has drafted a chart for concentration of trade powers.

Not Altogether Hopeless

Hopeless though the world trade situation looks on the surface, Washington conferees manifest considerable restrained optimism. Their expectations have been aroused by the tentative success of the liquor quota plan. The "horse-swap" method of opening trade channels, they have found, after several weeks of negotiations, does produce some results. Definite and specific promises are on record from a dozen or so countries. Portugal will buy flour, Greece will take rice, and in return get an increased liquor quota. France promises to take apples and pears—and despite hitches and threats the promise is specific. So it goes through a considerable list of countries.

It will be seen that this method presupposes American willingness to accept imports. Already economists on the Executive Commercial Policy Committee have convinced Mr. Peek and other investigators that no trade can flow out of the United States unless a roughly equivalent quantity flows in. Any substantial increase of American exports, therefore, presupposes a breach in existing tariffs. And that means a howl from whichever American producers are hit.

Room for Striking a Trade

But before this stage is reached, there is some room for bargaining. Well over 60 per cent of American imports come into the country duty free. They are mostly raw materials. Were an official trading corporation established, the United States could bargain on the strength of these inescapable purchases, threatening to divert them from one country to another, and thus secure some promises of additional exports.

It is, however, admitted by the committee that exports could not be increased very materially without an increase of imports. American duty-free imports are already matched by similar exports which even current trade barriers have been unable to check. For the first 10 months of 1933, for instance, the United States had an excess of exports over imports of $111,380,000. This is balanced by invisible imports, such as tourist spending and immigrant remittances, though they are tremendously shrunken. Flight of American capital would also constitute at least temporarily a kind of invisible balance against an export surplus.

Altogether, therefore there is room for bargaining: (a) with new imports, such as liquor; (b) with duty-free imports, such as rubber or coffee; and finally (c) with new imports which necessitate breaches in the American tariff. It is the latter category which is worth its weight in gold in bargaining power.

Plans Shaping Up

Meetings are being held by Mr. Peek and members of the Commercial Policy Committee. Their ideas are gradually taking shape. All indications point toward a controlled and guided foreign trade through a single channel.

But difficulties abound. To control foreign trade, the Federal Government must have power to tell importers what they can buy, how much, and where. That is already happening with liquor imports. The Government must further have authority to open up new markets in this country to the apparent detriment of existing manufacturers.

Bases for opening apertures in the American tariff wall which would do least damage to any special domestic interests were suggested by Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, at Montevideo. He hinted, for instance, that tariffs should be cut on imported commodities which form less than 5 per cent of domestic consumption of that commodity, or in duties which have been in effect for a considerable time without having brought about domestic production equal to 15 per cent of total consumption of the protected articles.

The extremely limited scope of these trade plans reflects the current state of world commerce. . . . But any increase in farm exports, no matter how slight, is snatched at in the present juncture and toward this objective Mr. Peek and his colleague are driving.

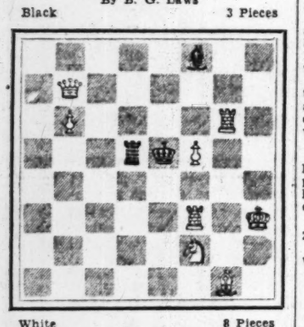
Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1579

By B. G. Laws

Black 3 Pieces



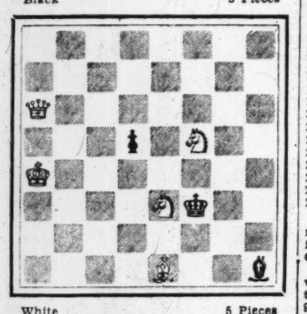
White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(First prize, Northern Figaro, 1888-9)

Problem No. 1580

By B. G. Laws

Black 3 Pieces



White 5 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(First prize, Design and Work, 1881)

An English Bohemian: B. G. Laws

Twenty-eight years ago Alain C. White of Litchfield, Conn., began his Christmas series of problem books. During this time he has sponsored books devoted to great names and important ideas of the problem art with a generous enthusiasm that has transcended nationality and distance in its single devotion to a limitless art. It is, therefore, fitting that the latest volume is a tribute to B. G. Laws, from 1898 to 1931 problem editor of the British Chess Magazine. John Keeble, a veteran English problemist, has written an account of Laws's career as a problemist, composer, and editor, which is followed by 113 of his problems, a magnificent collection.

The problems above are taken from this collection, each one a masterpiece.

Solutions to Problems

No. 1577.	K-K4	
No. 1578. 1.	Q-Kt5	threat
2.	QxB	
1.	———	K-K3
2.	Q-Q7ch	
1.	———	K-Q5 or B-K6
2.	Kt-B6ch	

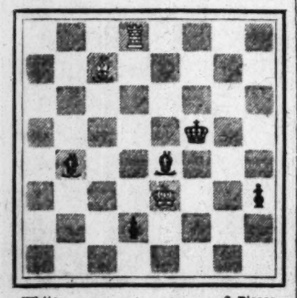
End-Game No. 180. After 1 RxKP, Black wins with 1 . . . P-B4, threatening 2 . . . Q-Kt8ch; 3 QxQ, R-R4 mate. In the diagrammed position, Black threatens both P-K4 and P-B4. White can only stop one threat.

End-Games

The position below arose in a game tween Nienakorw and Gregoriew, Mosow, 1912. Black wins with a problemlike ove that suggests a composed ending.

End-Game No. 181

Black 5 Pieces



White 3 Pieces

Black to play and win

Notes

J. R. Capablanca, former world's champion, has just returned to his native Cuba for the holidays. Before leaving New York, he expressed his willingness to play 10 of New York's best simultaneously with clocks upon his return. He also ventured the opinion that Alekhine would again defeat Bogoljubow if the projected match in April materializes.

Alekhine's simultaneous tour of Czechoslovakia was not particularly successful. In Prague, of 50 games, he won 27, drew 10, and lost 13! In Zilina, of 50 games, he won 28, drew 11, and lost 11!

A minor tournament with an international flavor was played from Nov. 13 to 18 at Milan, Italy. The winner was Lilienthal of Hungary. Second was Kat.ln of Sweden, with Gandolfi of Italy third.

The following game, from the recent Paris tournament, shows the world's champion winning after early exchanges had left the positions approximately equal, with even material.

Ruy Lopez

Znosko-Borowsky	Alekhine	Znosko-Borowsky	Alekhine
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	29 P-Kt3(h)	P-R4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	30 K-Kt2	P-R5
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	31 R-Q2(i)	PxP
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	32 PxP	R-QR
5 Castles	P-Q3(a)	33 P-QB4	R-R6
6 P-B3	B-Q2	34 P-B5(j)	B-K2
7 R-K	B-K2	35 R-Kt2	P-Kt5
8 P-Q4	Castles	36 P-Kt4	P-B5
9 QKt-Q2	B-K(b)	37 K-B	R-R8ch
10 BxKt(c)	BxB	38 K-K2	R-QB8
11 PxP	PxP	39 R-R2	R-B6
12 KtxP	BxP	40 R-R7	K-Q2
13 KtxB	QxQ	41 R-Kt7	RxKtP
14 KtxKtch(d)	PxKt	42 R-Kt8	R-Kt7ch
15 RxQ	PxKt	43 K-B	P-Kt6
16 B-R6	KR-Q	44 K-Kt	K-B3
17 K-B	P-KB4	45 K-B	K-Q4
18 RxRch(e)	RxR	46 R-Kt7	P-K5
19 P-KKt3(f)	K-B2	47 PxPch	KxP
20 B-K3	P-KR4	48 RxBP	K-B6
21 K-K2	K-K3	49 RxB	RxBch
22 R-Q	R-KKt	50 K-K	P-Kt7
23 P-B3(g)	P-R5	51 R-QKt7	R-B7
24 B-B2	PxP	52 P-B6	K-Kt6
25 PxP	R-KR	53 P-B7	P-B6
26 B-Kt	B-Q3	54 K-Q	RxP
27 K-B	R-KKt	55 RxP	P-B7
28 B-B2	P-Kt4	Resigns	

(a) The Steinitz Defense Deferred. This move is often made before Kt-KB3, allowing for the possibility of P-KB4, the Siesta Gambit.

(b) Perhaps Alekhine is experimenting with this opening, but it is strange to see the world's champion making such moves. 9 . . . B-Kt5, would be answered by 10 BxKt, with Black's Q-side pawns weak. 9 . . . P-QKt4; 10 B-B2, B-Kt5; 11 P-Q5, Kt-Kt5 also leaves Black's Q-side pawns disjointed.

(c) The resulting simplifications all gain time for Black, who emerges from a cramped position with an easy ending. A good principle is never to exchange pieces willingly if your opponent has a cramped game. 10 Kt-B, followed by Kt-Kt3 and other developing moves, does not appear to allow any easy or immediate liberating moves for Black.

(d) And this exchange leaves Black with a shade the better of the ending, owing to his KP. After 14 RxQ, KtxKt; 15 B-K3, White has no troubles.

(e) Not bad, perhaps, but unnecessary.

(f) This weakens the K-side pawns, and is avoided by 19 R-K. Black eventually wins this game owing to the cumulative effect of a number of questionable White moves, no one of which is particularly bad.

(g) Another obscure move. 23 P-QB4, with the possibility of B-Q2 and QB3, is more satisfactory.

(h) Still White must make more or less aimless moves. Better a mere waiting policy. White should try to block the Q side, when it becomes much easier to hold the position.

(i) If 31 P-QKt4, R-QB, and Black has a favorable break with P-B4.

(j) If 34 R-Kt2, PxP; 35 PxP, R-B6! White is now lost.

Germany to Compel Church Attendance

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Compulsory attendance at church is the aim of the Landeskirchenrat — Church Ccuncil — of Anhalt, according to the terms of an order by this body and published here recently.

All persons who have left the Protestant Church in Anhalt, the order states, must return before Dec. 31 or be permanently expelled. Moreover all grown-ups who have not been confirmed must undergo the necessary preparation or lose all rights as church members.

In so far as members of the German Christian group are concerned, those who have left the church in Anhalt have received a letter emphasizing that the National Socialist program indicates that the party stands for "positive" Christianity and therefore withdrawal from the church is not permissible. "We desire unity of the nation" the letter says, "and have received an official command not to tolerate in any circumstances secession from the church by any of our party members or their relatives."

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication

New England

Massachusetts

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Wednesdays, 3:30-4:00 p. m., E. S. T., Station WBSO, 920kc-326m.

Maine

BANGOR—Every Saturday, 8:00-8:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WLBZ, 620kc-434m.

PORTLAND—Second and fourth Sundays of each month, except Jan. 28, 3:30-3:45 p. m., E. S. T., Station WCSH, 940kc-319m.

Rhode Island

PROVIDENCE—First Thursday of each month, 8:15-8:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WJAR, 880kc-337m.

Eastern States

District of Columbia

WASHINGTON—Every Thursday, 5:45-6:00 p. m., E. S. T., Station WOL, 1310kc-229m.

Florida

JACKSONVILLE — Thursday, biweekly, 12:20-12:30 p. m., E. S. T., Station WJAX, 900kc-333m.

MIAMI—Tuesdays, 11:30-11:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WQAM, 560kc-535m.

Maryland

CUMBERLAND—Second and last Thursday of each month, 10:00-10:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WTBO, 1420kc-211m.

HAGERSTOWN—Saturdays, Jan. 13 and 27, 9:00-9:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WJEJ, 1210kc-248m.

New Jersey

NEWARK — Fourth Thursday of each month, 11:15-11:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WAAM, 1250kc-240m.

New York

ROCHESTER—Saturdays, 8:00-8:30 a. m. E. S. T., Station WHAM, 1150kc-261m.

TROY—Second Monday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., E. S. T., Station WHAZ, 1300kc-231m.

Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA—Third Tuesday of each month, 4:00-4:15 p. m., E. S. T., Station WCAU, 1170kc-268m.

South Carolina

COLUMBIA—Second and fourth Thursdays of each month, 8:45-9:00 p. m., E. S. T., Station WIS, 1010kc-297m.

Virginia

NORFOLK—Third Sunday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., E. S. T., Station WOH, 1310kc-229m.

Central States

Arkansas

LITTLE ROCK—First and third Sundays of each month, 1:30-1:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KLRA, 1390kc-216m.

Illinois

CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WJJD, 1130kc-265m.

Indiana

TERRE HAUTE — Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 1:15-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WBOW, 1310kc-209m.

Iowa

DES MOINES—Sundays, 9:00-9:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WOC-WHO, 1000kc-300m.

OTTUMWA—Daily, Jan. 22-27, inclusive, 7:15-7:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station WLAS, 1310kc-229m.

Kentucky

LOUISVILLE — Third Monday of each month, 3:00-3:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WHAS, 820kc-366m.

PADUCAH—Wednesdays, 1:10-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WPAD, 1420kc-211m.

Michigan

IRONWOOD — Alternate Thursdays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station WJMS, 1420kc-211m.

LUDINGTON — Thursdays, 10:30 - 10:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WKBZ, 1500kc-200m.

Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WDGY, 1130kc-254m.

Mississippi

VICKSBURG — Saturdays, 11:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WQBC, 1360kc-200m.

Missouri

KANSAS CITY—Tuesdays, 11:15-11:25 a. m., C. S. T., Station WHB, 860kc-349m.

Nebraska

LINCOLN and OMAHA — Mondays and Wednesdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFAB, 770kc-250m.

Ohio

CINCINNATI—Alternate Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WKRC, 550kc-545m.

CLEVELAND—Alternate Tuesdays, 9:15-9:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WHK, 1390kc-216m.

COLUMBUS—Alternate Thursdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WAIU, 640kc-469m.

TOLEDO—Alternate Tuesdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station WSPD, 1340kc-224m.

Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA CITY and TULSA—Second and fourth Sundays of each month 3:00-3:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WKY, 900kc-333m Oklahoma City, and KVOO, 1140kc-263m Tulsa.

South Dakota

HURON—Fridays, 1:00-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station KDGY, 1340kc-224m.

PIERRE—Wednesdays, 2:00-2:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station KGFX, 360kc-476m.

Texas

AUSTIN—Sundays, 10:15-10:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station KNOW, 1500kc-200m.

DALLAS—Sundays, 6:15-6:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WRR, 1280kc-234m.

FORT WORTH — Third Sunday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFJZ, 1370kc-219m.

SAN ANGELO—First and third Wednesdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KGKL, 1370kc-219m.

Wisconsin

MILWAUKEE—Daily except Sunday, 7:00-7:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WTMJ, 620kc-484m.

POYNETTE—Tuesdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WIBU, 1210kc-248m.

Mountain States

Colorado

DENVER—Fridays, 10:00-10:15 p. m., M. S. T., Station KLZ, 560kc-535m.

PUEBLO—Sundays, 3:30-4:00 p. m., M. S. T., Station KGHF, 1320kc-227m.

Far Western States

California

LONG BEACH—Daily except Sundays and Wednesdays, 8:45-8:59 p. m., P. S. T.; Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m.; Wednesdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., Station KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

LOS ANGELES—Daily and Sundays, 5:00-5:15 p. m., P. S. T., Station KFAC, 1300kc-213m.

LOS ANGELES—In "Church Quarter Hour," cooperation with the Church Federation of Los Angeles, on the eight, eighteenth, and twenty-eighth of each month, 7:45-8:00 a. m., P. S. T., except when period falls on Sunday 9:00-9:15 a. m., P. S. T., Station KFI, 640kc-469m.

SAN DIEGO—In "Good Cheer Hour," cooperating with the Ministerial Association of San Diego County, last Saturday of each month, 8:00-8:15 a. m., P. S. T., Station KFSD, 600kc-500m.

SAN FRANCISCO—Daily except Sunday, 7:45-8:00 a. m., Sundays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., P. S. T., Station KYA, 1230kc-244m.

SANTA BARBARA—In "Church Quarter Hour," cooperating with the Y. M. C. A., Thursdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., P. S. T., Station KBD, 1500kc-200m.

Nevada

RENO—First and third Fridays of each month, 8:00-8:15 a. m., P. S. T., Station KOH, 1380kc-217m.

Territories

Hawaii

HONOLULU — Sundays, 6:45-7:00 p. m., Thursdays, 11:30-11:45 a. m., Hawaiian Time, Station KGBM, 1320kc-227m.

Canadian

British Columbia

CHILLIWACK — Sundays, 8:45-9:00 p. m., P. S. T., Station CHWK, 780kc-384m.

VANCOUVER—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., P. S. T., Station CJOR, 600kc-500m.

Ontario

HAMILTON—Mondays and Fridays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station CKOC, 1120kc-268m.

TORONTO—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station CFRB, 690kc-435m.

Dean Pound Would Give Police Right to Use Quiz

CHICAGO, Dec. 30 (AP)—Dean Roscoe Pound of Harvard Law School, today advocated changing the American criminal law to allow police to subject suspects to an orderly examination after arrest.

This "second degree" would, he declared, do away with the notorious "third degree," in which prisoners are grilled in defiance of their rights.

Dean Pound's proposal was made before the Association of American Law Schools.

"The accused should be examined before a magistrate," he said.

"He should be allowed to have counsel and the evidence should be recorded carefully."

Public opinion supports police in forcing suspects to give information, Dean Pound asserted, although the practice is entirely unlawful.

"Only a few shrewd criminals know their rights," he said, "so that the purpose of a constitutional guarantee is lost.

"No one ever heard of the extra-legal examination of a magnate or a banker," the noted law teacher said.

Libraries Welcome Assistance of CWA

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Assistance of CWA workers is being welcomed by librarians in many cities facing the dilemma of handling an increased demand for book service with decreased budgets, reports the American Library Association in the current issue of its bulletin.

Persons with library training now being made paid with federal money are enabling libraries to stay open long hours, to mend or rebind their books and to give readers needed counsel.

In Minneapolis, where Miss Gratia A. Countryman, president of the American Library Association, is librarian, a detailed project for employment of CWA workers has been approved. With 25 professionally trained women from the CWA ranks Miss Countryman plans to extend the city's library service.

In addition, Miss Countryman has secured 65 men for building repairs a $5000 bond for materials and 12 trained cataloguers for a special project in connection with adult education classes.

British Warn Dublin Of Closed Markets Due to Tariff War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RETFORD, Eng.—Warning that the existing tariff war between Britain and the Irish Free State was in danger of bringing about a permanent loss of some of Ireland's markets was voiced by Mr. James H. Thomas, Dominions Secretary, in the course of a recent speech here.

Mr. Thomas said: "We want friendly coöperation. Indeed if I were tempted to utter a warning, it would be such that the Irish Free State people would realize how this economic strife is gradually accustoming the people in this country to the present conditions, and there is a very real danger of permanent markets being lost. People become accustomed to changed circumstances and adapt themselves accordingly. I am not unmindful that that can be as truly said about the Irish Free State with regard to our trade.

"Surely these facts of themselves show the danger of prolonging this dispute, which, I repeat again, has nothing to do with slavery or oppression, but with the determination on the part of the British Government to maintain the principle that agreements once made cannot be altered unilaterally.

"Trade, commerce, trade unionism, yes, national honor, all are involved in this principle of sanctity of agreements. That is the simple issue, and I beg Mr. de Valera to believe me when I say that the British Government have not and will not close the door to an honorable and lasting peace which recognizes this fundamental principle."

Wenatchee Placed On Nation's Air Map

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash.—Wenatchee's municipal airport, where Mr. Clyde Pangborn and Mr. Hugh Herndon slid their red monoplane to earth without benefit of landing gear at the end of their transpacific flight from Japan in October, 1931, has been placed upon the air map of the northern transcontinental route as a stopping point for Seattle-Minneapolis mail and passenger service.

The local port is the first in the State where improvement work was to be done under the Civil Works Administration program. Improvements will include the installation of lighting equipment for night flying, and a ground-to-ship radio station. The federal public works administration has allocated $655,445 for lighting installation over the northern route between Minneapolis and Seattle.

In making arrangements for Wenatchee as a stopping point, Mr Croil Hunter, vice-president of the Northwest Airways, conducted a unique interview from his office in Spokane with the local airport committee, who were in a Wenatchee hotel room. A loudspeaker had been "cut" into the telephone circuit and the local group discussed arrangements with the Spokane man as though he were present.

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Friday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

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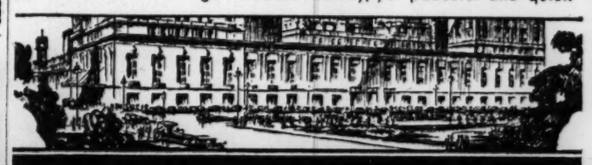

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Financial: Market Quotations

Mildly Forward Tendency Shown By Most Stocks

Leading Industrial Issues Are Moving Within Narrow Limits

Supporting the more or less general belief that 1934 would witness a further and substantial improvement in business, both stocks and bonds moved forward today. If the first day's trading of the new year is to be taken as an omen, better times are ahead.

There was nothing spectacular in the rise, and there was some cutting down of gains before the close. At the same time the net results of the trading were encouraging, as they showed generally good gains for the day. The closing tone was steady.

Total sales aggregated 1,250,000 shares.

The secondary group of bonds again made the best showing in the bond department. The demand for these issues has been constant for the last week or more. While market observers are not altogether in accord as to the immediate future of security prices buyers of second-grade bonds apparently believe they are not taking very much of a risk in investing in this class of securities.

In sympathy with the rise in stocks and bonds general improvement was noted in commodities, with exception of the grains.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP)—Financial markets stepped cautiously but firmly into 1934 today, and sentiment, as a whole, was of the mildly cheerful variety.

Rail loans displayed a rising inclination, and other bonds were comparatively steady.

The quiet forward movement encountered resistance in the last hour. Advances of 1 to 2 or more points were pared, and a few shares slipped under previous closes.

Alcohols were firm, American Commercial and U. S. Industrial Alcohol advancing 2 each. Allied Chemical rose more than 3. U. S. Steel and Chrysler were around a point higher and General Motors, Case and New York Central showed fractional improvement.

American Telephone was a shade lower.

The statement of Chairman Jones of the RFC that a little more than $50,000,000 of foreign gold had been purchased apparently was a minor market factor. Chairman Jones also announced that around $24,800,000 of the domestic metal had been purchased since the operation of the gold-buying plan. These totals were about in line with estimates of banking firms.

Most market analysts, while admitting that the outlook for business and industry during 1934 is probably the brightest in the last four years, were not altogether in agreement, either as to the near-term or distant prospects for security prices.

When Congress Meets

Of immediate interest to the financial district was the forthcoming session of Congress at which drastic legislation pertaining to the recovery program is expected to be considered. Not only, it is believed, will new banking laws be proposed but brokerage circles generally feel that bills for the federal regulation of stock and commodity exchanges and speculation will be introduced.

Leading bankers were awaiting announcement of the Administration's budgetary plans for an indication as to the tax burden which business will have to bear during the next fiscal year. In some quarters confidence was expressed that excessive taxation, both for the ordinary and extraordinary budgets, would be avoided and the heavy expenses of the recovery measures spread over such a period that the economic structure would not be unduly strained.

Rumors continued to circulate in Wall Street of an impending monetary statement from Washington. Whether this statement would have to do with gold, specifically, or dollar revaluation, was a matter of conjecture. In circles usually well informed it was believed, however, that anything the President might have to impart on the monetary policy probably would be incorporated in his message, or messages, to Congress.

Bond Market Quiet

The bond market showed a disposition to take it easy following the New Year holiday. Trading was light during the first half of the session, and values, with few exceptions, did not depart far from the final levels of Saturday. The market's tone was fairly steady.

U. S. Government issues were a shade lower in the early trading. Treasurys were down from 1-32 to 4-43s of a point, while Libertys ranged from 1-32 higher to 2-32s lower. The market was not affected by the formal withdrawal of William H. Woodin as head of the Treasury and the appointment of Henry Morgenthau Jr., who has been the acting secretary, as his successor.

Some of the corporate issues made moderate gains, chiefly in the secondary groups. There was a fair demand for Postal Telegraph 5s, International Telephone 4½s, Erie 5s, Southern Pacific 4½s, New York Central 5s and Pennsylvania 4½s, some of the loans of the Baltimore & Ohio, Milwaukee, Illinois Central and Nickel Plate were a bit lower.

Quotations of foreign bonds were mixed. French 7½s and Japan 5½s yielded a point on small transfers. Canada 4s, Australia 5s and Poland 7s ranged fractionally higher. German issues showed unimportant changes.

Illinois Water Service Co.

Illinois Water Service Company, a subsidiary of Federal Water Service Corporation, reports gross revenues of $597,757 for the year ended Nov. 30, 1933, as compared with $619,954 for the preceding 12 months.

Ohio Water Service Earnings

Ohio Water Service Company reports gross revenues of $485,357 for the year ended Nov. 30, 1933, as compared with $504,348 for the preceding 12 months.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	Low	Range in $	Div.		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 2	Last Dec. 30
				—A—					
47	20		7	Abraham & S pf	20	39	39	39	
13¾	3		..	Adams Express	1800	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	7½
12½	5½		..	Addressograph	200	8½	8½	8½	8½
9⅜	1⅜		..	Advance Rumely	300	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
112	47½	3¾	1	Air Reduction	800	100	100	100	100
33	11½	.60		Alaska-Juneau	8800	22¾	22½	22½	22⅜
8¼	⅜		..	Alleghany Corp	2600	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
21⅜	1		..	Allegh pf ww xxx	200	8½	6½	6½	
26	5		..	Alleghany Steel	100	17½	17½	17½	
152	70¾		61	Allied Chem	1400	152½	149½	150	148
26⅜	8		..	Allis Chalmers	400	18⅜	17¼	17⅜	17¾
2¢	5¾		..	Alpha Port Cem	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	
47⅜	18½		2	Amerada	500	44¼	42¾	42¾	42½
35	7¼		..	Am Ag Ch Del	700	26¾	26	26⅜	25¼
28½	8		..	Am Bank Note	100	15¼	15	15¼	
100½	49½		4	Am Can	2600	100¾	98	98	99
38¾	6⅝		..	Am Car & Fdry	400	26	25	25	24½
59¾	15		..	Am Car & F pf	200	41	40½	41	
14	1⅜		..	Am Chain	200	7½	7¼	7¼	7⅜
21½	3½		..	Am Chain pf	100	21½	21½	21½	20
89¾	13		..	Am Com Alcohol	4800	55½	52¾	54	52⅜
6	1		..	Am Encaustic T	300	2½	2½	2½	2¾
19⅝	3⅞		..	Am & For Pow	4700	8¾	8½	8⅝	8¼
4⅞	1¼		..	Am & For Pow pf	200	18¼	18	18¼	18
27¼	4⅜		..	Am & For Pw 2pf	200	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10½
21½	4⅛		1	Am Hawaiian	100	18	18	18	17¾
57½	13½		..	Am Hide & L pf	100	32½	32½	32½	
17½	3¾		..	Am Ice	1800	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6¼
15⅛	4¼		..	Am International	1200	7½	7¼	7¼	7¼
39⅛	5⅞		..	Am Locomotive	400	29¼	28	28	26¾
6	1		..	Am Mach & Met	100	3½	3½	3½	
23⅜	3⅛		..	Am Metal	1100	19¼	18¾	19¼	19
75⅞	15½		..	Am Metal 6 pc	100	73	73	73	
30½	17		1½	Am News	150	22½	21¼	21¼	
19⅞	4		..	Am Power&Lt	2600	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	6¼
41⅛	9⅞		1½	Am Power&L6% pf	300	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	14½
35	9		1¼	Am Pow & L5 pf	200	13½	13½	13½	14
19	4⅜		..	Am Radiator	6800	14⅝	14½	14⅝	14¼
31⅞	5⅜		..	Am Rolling Mill	800	19⅝	19	19⅛	18¾
4½	⅞		..	Am Ship & Com	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
36¾	11½		2	Am Shipbuilding	20	20	20	20	20
53½	10¾		..	Am Smelt & Ref	3600	45½	44⅛	44¼	44¾
99½	31		..	Am Smelt & R pf	400	101	100	100	99½
73	20½		..	Am S & R 6% pf	300	72¼	71¼	71⅞	71
27	4⅜		..	Am Steel Fdries	1000	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	20
85	37⅜		2	Am Steel F pf	30	70	70	70	
47⅞	30		2½	Am Stores	100	38	38	38	38
71	21½		2	Am Sugar Ref	300	48½	47¼	47¾	48
111¼	100¾		..	Am Sugar Ref pf	300	106	103¾	103¾	
134¾	86½		9	Am Tel & Tel	8600	112½	110¾	110⅞	111⅜
37⅞	7		..	Am Type F pf	100	8	8	8	8
43¼	10⅞		1	Am Wat W & E	2500	18¾	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
17	3½		..	Am Woolen	200	12⅞	12½	12½	13
67½	22⅜		..	Am Woolen pf	400	65	64½	64½	64¾
10	3		..	Am Writ Pap cf	500	4½	4½	4½	
22⅞	5		..	Anaconda Cop	5700	14⅞	14½	14⅝	14⅝
39¼	8⅛	.60	..	Anchor Cap	100	20	20	20	
9⅝	1		..	A P W Paper	100	38¼	38¼	38¼	
90	41		7	Armour Del pf	400	77	76¼	77	76¼
7¾	1⅛		..	Armour Ill A	8500	4¾	4½	4½	4⅝
5	¾		..	Armour Ill B	900	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
93	7		..	Armour Ill pf	8900	60½	59	60½	59⅜
5¼	¾		..	Asso Apparel Ind	300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
20	3½		..	Asso Dry Goods	400	12⅛	11¾	11¾	12¼
61½	10		..	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	50	50	50	
35⅝	6¾		.50	Asso Oil	30	30	30	30	
80⅛	34⅝		..	Atchison T&SF	2400	57⅝	56½	56⅜	56¼
79¾	50		3.30	Atchison pf	400	72	71	72	70½
50	16½		..	Atl Coast Line	1700	42	41	41½	
26	4½		..	Atl Gulf & W I	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	
32½	12⅜		1	Atl Refining	2100	19⅜	28⅞	29	28⅞
39⅛	9		..	Atlas Powder	300	38⅞	37⅝	37⅝	38½
39¾	1½		..	Atlas Tack	500	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	10½
94¼	31		2	Auburn Auto	2900	56	54¼	55	54⅝
39½	13		1	Austin Nichols A		10	39½	39½	39½
16⅜	5½		..	Aviation Corp Del	3900	8⅛	7⅜	8	7½
				—B—					
17⅝	3½		..	Baldwin Loco	1700	12	11½	11⅝	11½
60	9½		..	Baldwin Loco pf	100	38½	38½	38½	
37⅞	8¼		..	Balt & Ohio	2400	24¼	23⅜	23⅜	23⅝
41⅜	20		2	Bangor & Aroos	600	41½	40¾	40¾	41
7¼	⅜		..	Barker Bros	20	3	3	3	3
11	3		..	Barnsdall A	3600	8¼	8	8	7⅞
77	7		..	Bearrice Cream	900	11	10⅞	11	10⅝
12½	3½		..	Beldg Hem	100	9	9	9	8⅞
101¼	62¼		5.81	Belg Nat Rys pf	400	96	95⅜	96	95½
15	8¼		1½	Beneficial Ind Loan	200	14⅛	14	14½	14⅝
21¼	6½		..	Bendix Aviation	2600	17⅞	17¾	17¾	17
49¼	10⅛		..	Bethlehem Steel	6100	38	36¾	37⅛	37
82	25¼		..	Beth Steel pf	300	67½	65½	66⅜	65½
29½	6⅛		..	Bigelow Sanford	60	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29
19¼	3½		..	Blaw Knox	400	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
58½	9½		..	Bohn Alum & Br	1400	59	56½	58	57¾
27⅞	18		1.60	Borden	4200	20¼	20¼	20⅜	20⅛
22¼	5½		.25e	Borg Warner	900	22⅜	22	22⅛	22
4½	⅜		..	Botany Mills A pf	100	1	1	1	
14⅜	2⅜		..	Briggs Mfg	5800	13¼	12¼	12⅝	12⅜
41¼	21¾		..	Brooklyn Man T	3400	34¼	33⅜	33⅝	33½
12⅞	2		..	Bucyrus Erie	500	7	6⅞	7	6⅞
19⅜	2¾		..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	10	10	10	
9⅞	3¼		..	Budd Mfg	2500	6	5¾	5¾	5¾
35	3		..	Budd Mfg pf	40	25	25	25	25½
5¾	1		..	Budd Wheel	1800	4⅛	3⅞	4	3¾
13¾	2½		..	Bullard	500	9	8½	8½	9
2	⅛		..	Burns Bros B cts	100	½	½	½	½
20⅞	6⅛		.40	Burroughs Add	800	15⅞	15½	15¾	15⅞
8	1		..	Bush Terminal	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4¼	½		..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	2	2	2	
7½	1¼		..	Butterick	100	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
43¼	8½		..	Byers	1500	24⅛	23⅝	23¾	24
80	30⅛		2	Byers pf	10	48	48	48	
				—C—					
34¾	7¾		..	Calif Packing	800	19¾	19¼	19¾	19⅛
2¼	¼		..	Callahan Z & L	200	1	1	1	
16¼	2		..	Campbell Wy&C	700	10½	7¾	9⅛	9½
3⅜	2		..	Calumet & Hecla	200	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4⅜
41½	7½		1	Canada Dry	400	26½	25¼	25¼	26
20¾	7½		..	Canadian Pacific	3800	13⅛	12⅝	12⅞	12⅞
35½	14		1¢	Cannon Mills	200	29¾	29	29	29
12½	4¼		..	Capital Admin	400	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	5⅞
103½	30½		..	Case Thresh	3600	70¼	69	69	69
29¾	5½		12¢	Caterpillar Trac	800	25¾	25	25½	25¼
3⅜	⅜		..	Celotex vtc	200	1½	1½	1½	
58⅞	4½		..	Celanese Corp	4600	36	33¾	34⅝	35⅜
41	14		1½	Central Aguirre	100	30½	30½	30⅜	30½
11⅝	2		..	Century Ribbon	200	9¼	9	9	9¼
100	52		..	Century Rib pf	450	95	93¼	95	95
44¾	5⅞		..	Cerro de Pasco	7500	36	35	35	35½
2⅜	1		..	Certain-Teed	200	3¼	2¾	3¼	
52½	14⅞		2½	Chesapeake Corp	400	35	34¾	35	34
49¼	24⅝		2.80	Ches & Ohio	2100	41	40½	40⅝	40¾
7⅜	1⅜		..	Chi & Gt West	100	3	3	3	2¾
11¾	1		..	Chi Mil & St P	1200	4½	4¼	4½	4⅜
18¼	1½		..	ChiMil & St P pf	1500	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7½
16	1¼		..	Chi & N western	800	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	7
34¾	2		..	Chi & N west pf	200	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	12⅛
12¼	2⅛		..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	
10½	2		..	Chi Rock Isl & P	200	3⅛	3	3	2⅞
15	2⅞		..	Chi RI&P 6%	200	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	3¾
19½	3½		..	Chi RI&P 7%	300	5	5	5	4½
21½	6		..	Chile Copper	30	14¼	14	14¼	12½
59⅝	7¾		2	Chrysler	87900	59½	56¾	58	57⅝
25	7½		2	City Ice & Fuel	200	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	17¾
5¼	¾		..	City Stores A vtc	100	3½	3½	3½	
3⅜	1¼		..	City Stores	300	1⅝	1	1	
8½	2½		..	City Stores A	200	4¼	4	4¼	
22⅜	7		..	Colgate-Palm P	900	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	10⅜
26	3		..	Collins & Aikman	800	20⅜	19½	20¼	20
17⅜	2⅞		..	Colo Fuel & Ir	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
54	9		..	Colo F & I pf	10	11	11	11	11⅜
51	15¼		..	Colo & Southern	100	30	30	30	
42⅜	12½		..	Colo & So 1pf	10	20½	20½	20½	
28⅜	9		.50a	Columbia Gas	7200	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	12½
83	50		6	Columbia G pf A	400	54½	53¾	53¾	
71½	23⅛		2	Columbian Carb	800	62½	61½	62	61½
19¼	4		..	Comm Credit	2600	19¾	18¾	19½	19
25	18½		1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	40	24⅜	24¼	24¼	23½
41⅜	18		2	Comm Inv Tr	1200	37⅞	36⅝	37⅜	36⅝
57½	9		.60	Comm Solvents	16600	33	31¾	31¾	31¾
6⅛	1¼		..	Comwlth & So	12700	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1¾
60½	17⅜		6	Comwlth & S 6pf	400	23½	21½	21½	22
11	3		..	Conde Nast Pub	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	9
27⅝	7⅜		1	Congoleum Nairn	500	24½	24¼	24⅝	24½
5⅜	1⅞		..	Consol Film Ind	100	2½	2½	2½	
14¾	5⅞		..	Consol Film 1 pf	300	10¾	10⅜	10⅝	10⅞
64½	34		3	Consol Gas	7900	39⅞	38	38	38⅝
15⅜	5		..	Consol Oil	6200	11	10⅝	10⅝	10¾
3¼	¼		..	Consol Textile	1200	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
1¾	¼		..	Container B	600	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
18¼	3		..	Cont Baking A	100	7¾	7	7¾	7¾
64	36		4	Cont Baking pf	100	47	47	47	
78⅜	35¼		2½	Cont Can	2300	77½	76¼	77	75
11⅜	3¼		..	Cont Dia Fibre	500	8	7⅞	8	
36½	10½		1.20	Cont Insurance	100	24¾	24¾	24¾	24
4	1		..	Cont Motors	300	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
19⅝	4⅞		..	Cont Oil	8100	17½	17⅛	17¼	17⅜
90⅜	44¾		3	Corn Products	800	75¾	74¾	75½	
145¾	117½		7	Corn Prod pf	30	140	138½	138½	
7½	2⅜		..	Coty	1200	4½	3¾	4½	
39½	23		2¢	Cream of Wheat	400	28½	28¼	28½	28¼
14⅜	2¼		..	Crosley Radio	200	8	8	8	
12½	4		..	Crown Cork & S	300	31½	30	30¾	
38½	24½		2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	35½	35½	35½	
8½	1		..	Crown Zellerbach	200	4½	4½	4½	4
37½	9		..	Crucible Steel	400	23¼	22½	22¾	22½
60⅝	16		..	Crucible Steel pf	100	49	49	49	49
4⅝	½		..	Cuba Co	100	1	1	1	
11½	1⅜		..	Cuban Am Sug	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
68	10		..	Cuban Am S pf	20	22½	22½	22½	
59½	20¾		2½	Cudahy Packing	200	37¾	37	37¾	38
32¼	6½		..	Curtis Publishg	200	14½	14	14½	
4⅜	1½		..	Curtiss-Wright	2600	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	2⅜
8	2		..	Curtis-Wright A	400	5½	5⅜	5½	5¼
21	4¼		..	Cutler Hammer	100	11½	11½	11½	
				—D—					
18⅜	6¼		.20	Deere & Co pf	200	11¾	11¼	11¼	
49	5¾		..	Deere & Co	3600	20	28⅜	28½	28
933¼	177⅝		..	Del & Hudson	900	56½	55½	55½	55⅛
46	17¼		..	Del Lack & W	4500	24¼	23½	23⅝	23⅜
19¾	2		..	Denver R G pf	300	6⅞	6	6⅞	6
91½	48		4	Detroit Edison	100	65	65	65	65
16	1½		..	Detroit & M Ipf	20	11½	11⅜	11½	
39½	12		1.80¢	Dome Mines	13500	35¼	34¼	35¼	35
26⅜	10½		1.20¢	Dominion Stores	100	21½	21½	21½	21¼
18¼	10¼		.75	Douglas A	300	15⅝	14¼	15	
18	6¾			Dresser A	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
96⅜	32⅛		2¢	du Pont de Nem	12300	96½	94¾	94⅞	95⅝
117	97½		6	du Pont deb	300	115	115	115	
				—E—					
89¼	46		3	Eastman Kodak	500	82½	81½	82½	81
130	110		6	Eastman Kod pf	70	125	123½	123½	
16	3⅛		.20e	Eaton Mfg	3100	14½	14	14	14
5¼	⅝		..	Eitingon Schild	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
27½	10		..	Elec AutoLite	8600	20⅜	19½	19⅞	20
4½	1		..	Elec & Mus Ind	600	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¼
15⅝	3¼		..	Elec Pow & Lt	1700	5¼	5	5	4⅝
36½	7½		..	Elec Pow & L pf	300	9¾	9	9¼	9¾
32¾	6½		..	El Pw&L 6% pf	700	8½	8	8	8½
54	21		2	Elec Sto Battery	100	45¼	45¼	45¼	
4	⅛		..	Elk Horn Coal	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	¾
6	⅝		..	Elk Horn Coal pf	200	2	1¾	2	
55	12		..	Engineers PS 6pf	100	14½	14½	14½	
49⅞	11		..	Engineers PS ww	100	13	13	13	
13⅜	6½		1	Equitable Off Bld	100	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
25¾	3¾		..	Erie RR	500	15½	15	15½	15
29½	4½		..	Erie RR 1pf	200	17½	17½	17⅝	16½
18¾	3		..	Eureka Vacuum	200	7½	7½	7½	
10	⅞		..	Evans Products	1700	10¼	9½	9¾	9½
11½	3½		¼	Exchange Buffet	50	5¼	5¼	5¼	
				—F—					
42½	10		..	Fairbanks M pf	40	34	33¼	33¼	33½
60	33		6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	10	36	36	36	33
11¾	3¼		..	Fed Motor Tr	300	7¾	7	7⅛	6¾
6¾	1⅜		..	Fed Water Serv	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
9⅝	5		.64	Fifth Ave Bus	110	10	9¾	10	
31½	9¼		.40	Firestone T & R	400	19½	19	19¼	19⅜
75	42		6	Firestn T&R pf A	200	71¾	71¾	71¾	
70¾	43		2½	First Nat Stores	300	56	55¼	55¾	53½
23	4½			Foster-Wheeler	100	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14
26½	13⅝		.95e	Fourth Nat Inv	100	19½	19½	19½	20
19	12			Fox Film A	200	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
49⅜	16¼		2	Freeport Texas	700	45⅝	44⅞	45	45
23	4		..	Fuller 2pf	10	10	10	10	

1933 High	Low	Range in $	Div.		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 2	Last Dec. 30
				—G—					
12	2⅜		..	GenAm Inv	600	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	7½
43¼	13¾		1	Gen Am Trans	2400	35⅜	34⅝	35	35
27	4⅝		..	Gen Asphalt	800	16	15¼	15½	15⅜
20⅞	10½		1	Gen Baking	500	12	11⅝	11¾	11½
10½	2¼		..	Gen Bronze	400	6¼	6	6	6¼
23	2¼		..	Gen Cable A	200	7	7	7	
30¼	10½		.40	Gen Electric	9400	20⅝	19½	19⅝	19½
12¼	10⅛		.60	Gen Elec Sp	900	11¾	11¾	11⅝	11⅝
35½	21		1.80	Gen Foods	3400	33½	32⅝	32¾	32½
2⅞	½		..	Gen Gas & E A	700	⅞	¾	¾	¾
16½	3½		..	Gen G&E cv pf	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
71	35½		3	Gen Mills	100	62¼	62¼	62¼	62½
35⅝	10		1¢	Gen Motors	45200	36¼	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
95	65½		5	Gen Mot 5% pf	800	92½	92	92½	91
17	3¼		15e	Gen Print Ink	50	11	11	11	
8¼	2		..	Gen Pub Service	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
49½	13¼		1	Gen Ry Signal	200	34	34	34	33¾
4¾	⅜		..	Gen Realty	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
223¼	5½		..	Gen Ritty pf ww	200	17½	17	17	18
19¾	2½		..	Gen Refractories	400	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
20¼	7⅜		1	Gillette Saf Raz	2700	9¾	9⅜	9½	9¼
23	3¼		.25e	Glidden	500	16¼	16	16¼	16¼
9½	6¾		7	Glidden pref	10	85	85	85	86½
16	3			Cabel (ACo)	400	5¾	5½	5½	6
27⅜	12		1.25	Gold Dust	700	18½	17¾	18	17¾
21½	3			Goodrich	2200	15	13⅜	13¾	13½
63	9			Goodrich pf	500	43	40¼	45	40
47½	9¼			Goodyear	1900	36¼	35	35	35¼
80¼	27¾		2	Goodyear 1pf	100	75	75	75	75½
17½	4½		7	Gotham Silk Hose	300	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¼
5¾	1			Graham Paige	2500	3¼	3	3	3
15⅝	3⅞			Granby	400	8¼	8	8	
10⅜	3⅜			Grand Union	800	4½	4¾	4¼	4⅜
36½	15¾		1	Grant (WT)	100	36¼	36¼	36⅛	36½
33¾	4¾			Great Nor pf	3600	20¾	19¾	20¾	19⅝
16⅜	5⅛		

Financial: News and Comment

Cost of Living Offsets Rise In Industrial Wages

Yet More Jobs and Better Farm Income Mark Year End, Says Bank

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—The most important point of inquiry in estimating the progress of business during 1933, says the National City Bank of New York, in its January review, is "whether relationships within the economic system have been brought into better balance, or whether, on the contrary, the gains in trade and production have been due to a stimulus of artificial character, whose effects will last no longer than the stimulus lasts."

Outstanding among the changes in economic relationships in 1933 are held to be two: a part—unfortunately a small part—of the unemployed have been put back to work, at higher wage scales; and prices have been raised.

But, says the bank, "the advances in wage rates, together with shortened hours, have, of course, increased manufacturing costs and prices of finished goods, thus raising the cost of living. This rise, which has been 8.8 per cent since the low point, according to the National Industrial Conference Board, has almost exactly offset the increased money wages received by continuously employed industrial workers. Hence, these workers have not had their purchasing power increased. However, there has been an increase in the purchasing power of the whole body of industrial labor, by reason of the greater employment. The number of workers employed in November was 30 per cent larger than in March or a year ago, according to the Labor Department, and pay rolls in the manufacturing industries were up 50 per cent.

White Collar Income Off

"The rise in prices at first advanced the purchasing power of the farmer very rapidly. Prices on the farm rose by nearly 60 per cent from the monthly average of February to that of July, while over the same period prices of the things the farmers buy increased only 7 per cent. Since July farm prices have declined. On Dec. 6 they were about 40 per cent over February, while prices of things bought had continued to advance, and were 18 per cent higher. According to official estimates, the farmers' gross income has increased this year about 24 per cent, including about $300,000,000 received from the Government under the agricultural adjustment program. On balance, therefore, farmers have gained substantially, but the ratio of farm prices to prices of goods bought is only 58 per cent of the pre-war average which the adjustment program hopes to attain.

Terms Are Altered

"These figures show that the terms upon which the various groups of the population exchange their goods, services and labor, have been altered in favor of some groups and against others. In some cases the changes have plainly been in the direction of a fairer balance, in others to the contrary. On the whole the situation is far from clear. The question still persists whether the rise in retail prices, and the further advances that are to be expected, can be paid by consumers. The answer will have to be found in the state of retail trade, which during the fall months was unsatisfactory and under the Christmas influence showed the improvement cited, and thus as yet supplies no very conclusive data.

Chile Takes Over Complete Control Of Wheat Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Fixed prices for exported and home-retained wheat and agricultural products are decreed in a law that has just passed the Chamber of Deputies. It is designed to assist the southern farming community but was only approved after trenchant criticism by parliamentary representatives of urban and industrial groups.

The law authorizes the Agricultural Export Board "to buy and sell wheat and its derivatives and other exportable farm produce" in cooperation with the Central Bank, the State Agrarian Credit Institution and other government-directed organizations. The board is empowered to "intervene in the grain market at any time" in the interests of the agricultural industry.

The next wheat harvest in Chile, which will be ready March, 1934, will amount to about 10,000,000 quintals. Of this quantity it is estimated that 7,000,000 will be consumed within the country and, if nearly another million is set aside for seed, the exportable surplus will be only just over 2,000,000. The credit arranged through the Central Bank will therefore suffice at the price of 60 pesos per quintal.

An internal price will also be fixed by the board, but the amount is not stipulated in the law, though it is expected that the state guarantee will be the same as for exported wheat. Anybody selling or buying wheat at a lower price than that fixed will be fined 20 pesos for each quintal involved in the "illegal transaction."

Canadian Government Financing for Year

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—Canadian Government, provincial and municipal financing for the year ended Dec. 31, 1933, aggregated $525,940,720, the largest volume, excluding the year 1931, in any of the last five years.

Of this total, $392,940,720 was sold in Canada, $80,000,000 in the United States, and $73,000,000 in England, according to the annual compilation of Wood, Gundy & Co., Ltd.

Seek Guarantee Of Loans to Industries

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington, Jan. 2

NEW reports were current today that the Administration is considering partial federal guarantee of bank loans to important heavy industries. This plan was aired in the Hoover Administration, and its same backers are still pushing it. The proposal is a substitute for direct federal loans to industry.

U. S. Makes Protests To Berlin Against Further Debt Cuts

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—The State Department today instructed Ambassador William E. Dodd in Berlin to make representations to the German Government against the announced intention of the Reichsbank to reduce interest payments on foreign loans other than the Dawes and Young loans.

The British Government already has taken similar action.

In a statement, William Phillips, Acting Secretary of State, said:

"With reference to the unilateral decision taken by the Reichsbank on Dec. 18 to reduce during the next six months in respect to the service on German loans other than the Dawes and Young loans, the department understands that the British Government has made representations to the German Government.

"Ambassador Dodd will also ask the German Government for detailed information as to the amount of funds made available during the last two years for repurchase of German securities issued in the United States."

Under the German plan, transfer interest payments on Germany's long and medium term debts will be cut to 30 per cent, against 50 per cent paid under the transfer moratorium during the last six months.

The balance of 70 per cent will be paid in script redeemable at half its value. This means that German 7 per cent bonds will in the future pay only 4.55 per cent and German 6 per cent bonds only 3.90 per cent.

Although the text of the representations was not made public, it was understood that the United States took the position it was an essential principle that when temporary modifications in loan contracts to the detriment of creditors are required by circumstances they should be agreed upon by debtor and creditor.

The State Department, it was said, considers that failure to observe this principle tends to undermine the credit of the debtor and makes difficult the maintenance of international credit operations.

BERLIN, Jan. 2 (AP)—Charles Denby, a Philadelphia attorney and son-in-law of Senator David A. Reed of Pennsylvania, today notified the Iduna Insurance Company he would appear at a stockholders' meeting late this afternoon to inquire why some $4,000,000 was virtually lost to American investors.

Mr. Denby said he would obtain indemnity if possible, stating "nearly 18,000,000 marks (about $7,794,000) invested in good faith by responsible Americans were taken to satisfy an Iduna debt of less than 5,000,000 marks (about $1,890,000)."

Brazil Cuts Rural Freight Rates To Stimulate Farming

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Jan. 2—The Brazilian Government has decreed a reduction of freight rates during the next five years in sparsely populated districts served by the federal railways.

Coöperative agricultural societies and colonization enterprises, founded during the last 12 months, or which may be organized during the next two years, in such zones will enjoy a rebate of 10 per cent for all produce sent by rail.

Farming and industrial products, which were not exploited at the date of the decree, will be entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent, and machinery and other equipment for new factory and mill installations will be allowed a reduction of 10 per cent on the minimum freight rates.

By this means it is hoped to stimulate agricultural and industrial enterprise in those extensive zones of the interior which, although served by railways, are still sparsely inhabited and undeveloped.

Sees Improvement In Oil Industry

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—Coöperative effort within the petroleum industry under the code of fair competition is bringing improvements, and there should be progress in 1934 beneficial to employees, and fair alike to the industry and the consuming public, in the opinion of Mr. W. R. Boyd Jr., executive vice-president of the American Petroleum Institute.

Mr. Boyd believes that the industry is learning to coöperate, and that permissive self-regulation will result in continued benefits.

"The end of 1933 and the dawn of 1934 find the oil situation in an improved position," Mr. Boyd said, "and that improvement should be progressive. The oil situation is already much better, and there should be cumulative improvement during 1934."

Japanese Cotton Concern Opens Textile Exhibition

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 2 (AP)—The Japan Cotton Textile Export Corporation, with head offices at Osaka, has inaugurated a cotton textile products exhibition here

Anticipate Brisk Buying Revival In Cotton Cloth

Good Sentiment Prevails —Prices Holding Firm —Large Sales Blocks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 2—A very hopeful sentiment prevailed in the primary cotton cloth market during the last week of 1933. Reports from all over the country testified to an unusually heavy Christmas trade, which very effectively eliminated most of the inventory surplus said to be in retail hands.

While business was only moderately active, many buyers were checking the market so closely as to lead to the expectation of a brisk buying movement very early in the new year.

Inquiries were directed as much toward available delivery dates as toward prices. Many buyers have so long delayed their necessary purchases that early deliveries have more weight with them than fractional differences in price.

Prices May Rise Further

Buyers who came to the market boasting that manufacturers would have to come down in their prices because people would not pay them, found that prices were not only firm but gave every indication of going higher as soon as any real buying movement got under way.

Up to now buyers failed to admit any higher manufacturing costs, but with the publication of a recent survey comparing conditions of early June with those of late October, they are forced t admit the higher costs.

Further evidence of the complete control which the Code Authority has over the cotton textile business was displayed last week in the order for the curtailment of operations of the fine-goods division to 75 per cent of capacity during the month of January. Observers of long experience in the cotton textile business say it is astonishing to see how willingly some of the most individualistic mill executives accept these orders from the Code Authority and proclaim that they like it.

Large Blocks of Sales

Business in the print cloth division was featured by a number of sale of 100,000 to 500,000 yards each. The most active number was 38½-inch 64x60s 5.35-yard which sold at 6¾c for January-February delivery.

Carded broadcloths were strong and fairly active. The 80x60s brought 7¼c and the 100x60s 9¼c. At the week-end there were no more lots of 100x60s available at that price since the mills held for 9¼c. Sheetings were more or less erratic. The 40-inch 2.85-yard 48x48s sold at 8¾-⅞c and the 44x40s 5.50-yard at 5½c.

In the fine goods division business was only moderately active, but prices were very firm. The demand includes piqués, dimities, dotted swisses, and similar cloth types. The demand for almost anything approaching the piqué idea continues very strong. Organdies moved in slightly greater volume.

There was a slightly better demand for combed lawns.

Rayon content goods sold only slightly better but the inquiry was far better. Lining cloth converters were seeking available deliveries on both twills and taffetas in plain as well as in dobby constructions. Sales for lingerie account were light. Dress converters sought sand crepes and other novelties.

Gas Revenues Off 5.6 P. C. in 1933

Revenues from manufactured and natural gas utilities in the United States in 1933 aggregated $685,000,000, representing a decrease of 5.6 per cent from the 1932 figure, according to Alexander Forward, managing director of the American Gas Association.

The manufactured gas companies reported revenues of $380,000,000 for the year, or 7.5 per cent less than for the same period of the preceding year, while revenues of the natural gas utilities aggregated $305,000,000, a decline of 3 per cent, according to preliminary estimates of the association's statistical department.

Sales of manufactured gas reported for 1933 totaled 340,000,000,000 cubic feet, a loss of 5 per cent, while natural gas sales were 850,000,000,000 cubic feet, or an increase of 2 per cent over the corresponding period of the preceding year.

The decline in natural gas sales for domestic and commercial purposes was relatively small, amounting to less than 4.2 per cent. However, natural gas sales for industrial purposes registered an increase of about 7 per cent.

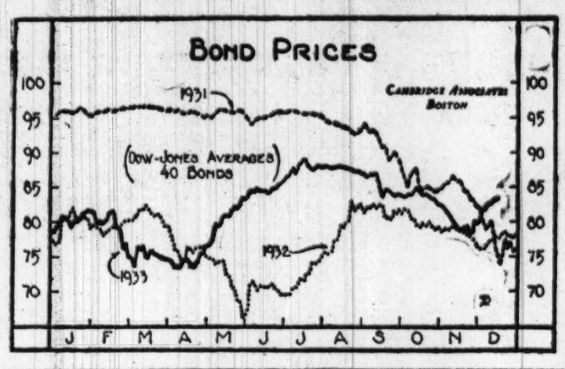
The amount of natural gas used for non-utility purposes including manufacture of carbon black and consumed in oil and gas field operations apparently was the same as for 1932, with the result that the entire consumption of natural gas for all purposes during 1933 is expected to run about 1 per cent above the corresponding figure for 1932.

Natural gas customers in 1933 were only 0.5 per cent fewer than in 1932.

Favorable Dividend Changes in 1933

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP)—With December continuing the favorable trend of the last five months, the 1933 record on dividend declarations stands at 807 cases of increased, resumed or extra payments, contrasted with 1405 unfavorable actions, the Standard Statistics Company reports.

In 1932 there were 559 favorable revisions and 2768 adverse actions. For December the favorable announcements numbered 149, the largest for any single month since 1930, and comparing with 57 unfavorable actions.



Year of Defaults on Bonds Leaves Market With Hope

Government Financing Dominated the Activity and at Year-End Seemed to Be Priming the Pump of Industrial Enterprise

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—At once the most unsatisfactory and the most eventful year in the history of the United States bond market, 1933 has gone out leaving a trail of defaults, but showing some success for the Government's efforts to "prime the pumps," says T. E. Hough, vice-president, Halsey Stuart & Co.

Mr. Hough begins his review with the record for government financing, Federal and municipal.

United States Treasury financing allotted during the first 11 months of 1933 was reported as $9,073,359,451, of which $6,366,338,500 went to take up existing issues, and $2,707,020,951 represented an addition to the public debt. Banks have, of course, been the principal investors in this huge total. According to a recent Federal Reserve statement, weekly reporting member banks in 90 cities had nearly one-third of their deposits (totalling almost $16,000,000,000) invested in Government obligations.

Interest Rates Rise

A published monthly average of the interest rates on Liberty and Treasury bonds stood at 3.39 per cent in January, 1933, rose to 3.58 per cent in March, declined to 3.38 per cent in July, then rose again to 3.60 per cent in November.

Of $1,875,000,000 of Fourth Liberty 4¼s called for redemption on April 15, 1934, $899,899,200 were presented for exchange. The same offer extended to the uncalled portion of the issue, however, led to the reported presentation for exchange of not more than $25,000,000.

Municipal bonds, although offered in reduced volume during the year, easily led all other types in total amount issued. For the first 11 months of 1933, state and municipal issues aggregated $475,443,407. This amount was, of course, exclusive of $537,989,540 of funds made available to states and municipalities by various Government agencies during the same period.

Bonds for relief purposes, as might be expected, were heavily represented among the new issues. Borrowings in general were confined very much to states and municipalities enjoying the highest credit standing. Demand for such bonds throughout the year came primarily from life insurance companies, savings banks and similar institutions, which are the largest holders of municipal bonds. Many individual investors turned during the year to municipals, because of the desire to be ultra-conservative.

High-grade municipal bonds showed their greatest market strength in the beginning of the year. In January the monthly average yield of one representative group was reported as 4.23 per cent. Prices weakened on such bonds thereafter reaching their low for the year in May. Moderate recovery followed, but in August the trend was reversed and the average yield in November was again around 5 per cent.

Municipal Defaults

It is generally agreed that the grand total of outstanding state and municipal bonds is about $18,500,000,000, and seemingly dependable estimates place the amount in default somewhere around $1,200,000,000.

Much less activity was reported in the private field of capital flotations, continues Mr. Hough.

New public utility bond offerings during the year were negligible. Average yields of high-grade public utility bonds, as reported by one agency, rose from about 4.90 per cent in January to about 5.40 per cent in November. The market for utility liens was disturbed during the year by public ownership talk, encouraged by federal grants to municipalities to construct plants in competition with existing privately owned utilities; by political agitation for rate reductions and higher taxes; by the known hostility to the utilities on the part of certain elements in the national Administration; and by activities of the Federal Government itself in the electric power field which have had a directly detrimental effect upon various private utility properties.

Electric, gas and water utility operating companies have in general continued their excellent record. Total defaults among utility companies were, however, recently reported in a leading financial journal at a little over $900,000,000. This amount was divided about equally between holding and operating companies; but, of the operating company defaults, about 85 per cent were in respect to traction issues. Some progress was made during the year through voluntary extensions and reorganizations, principally in cases where companies were confronted with maturing obligations, which, because of prevailing conditions, could not be refunded in the usual manner. If business improvement is sustained, further progress should be made in reducing the total amount of defaulted issues.

New Financing Negligible

The volume of railroad bond financing was extremely small during 1933. Loans extended by the RFC have carried the roads through a critical situation, and it is interesting to note that a group of high-grade railroad bonds showed a lower average yield in November than in January of this year. Another important aid to the railroads was the Federal Bankruptcy Act, which permits roads in difficulties to readjust their capital structure in an orderly and economical manner. Defaults in railroad bonds were reported to have increased by more than $1,000,000,000 during the 12 months preceding Nov. 1 and stood on that date at $1,483,-51,30.

Industrial bonds issued during the year were also in negligible volume—published figures indicating that they totaled only about $45,000,000. Monthly averages for a representative group of high-grade industrial bonds show that this type, like the rails, will probably end the year at somewhat better price levels than prevailed in January. The NRA and other recovery measures, with their higher wages, shorter hours, processing taxes, and similar requirements, added both to operating costs and the cost of finished products. On the other hand, increased business activity—resulting during part of the year at least from speculative buying—has apparently placed many companies in a stronger position.

The World's Business

Government Spending

These notes have from time to time tried to appraise the economic philosophy of President Roosevelt. A subtle change must now be reported. The President has swung over to the view that the best way to engineer economic recovery is by bold government spending. This will be signalized in the forthcoming budget debates. Evidence is accumulating that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation will be endowed with more millions for public works and other purposes.

* * *

Most of the agencies by which the new President hoped to win recovery were more social than economic. Some were actually deflationary. The emergency bank act locked up millions of deposits in those banks which failed to get licenses. Almost as deflationary was the Glass-Steagall bank act. It acted as a curb on bank loans and investments. Of late weeks it has frozen bank enterprise because of the necessity of making a good showing in order to qualify for membership of the deposit insurance corporation. The NIRA, as has always been stressed here, is an effort to promote social recovery. Even the AAA represents a shift of purchasing power from the city to the farm. None of these measures has filled the need for priming the pump of economic activity. The only device authorized for this purpose was the equipment of the RFC with $3,300,000,000 of new money for public works.

But the public works program lagged in the blue-print stage. In August, when new money was so badly wanted to counteract the "recovery slump," federal contracts let totaled only one-sixth of the amount of those let in the previous August of the Hoover régime. The delay was ascribed to varying causes. But there seems to be warrant for the assumption that one of retarding factors was the President's hope that it might not be necessary to spend the money. The economic letdown in mid-July must have disillusioned him. It degenerated gradually into the autumn crisis for which gold buying was prescribed as the salve. But if it was ever hoped that buying gold would stave off public spending, that hope has now been abandoned, and public spending is now revealed as the Government's chief agent for recovery.

* * *

If the Hoover régime had gone in for such a program early in 1931, when an upturn was visible, much of the subsequent trouble might have been avoided. But the whole country seemed to be bemused by the thought that the budget should be balanced every year. The notion had the force of a thought-concealing slogan. No warrant for it can be found either in common sense or economic theory. Since the time of Joseph budget balancing by fiscally responsible governments has been a long-term affair. H. B. E.

Steel Industry Outlook Points To a Rapid Rise

Pickup Expected in Mid-January—Lower Rate Seen This Week

By H. A. Knight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—Steel operations at the end of the year were about 38 per cent of capacity. However, a sharp decline is expected this week. Thus operating schedules in the Youngstown district are slated for under 30 per cent of capacity as compared with 41 per cent the preceding week. In other words the tension to get shipments against fourth quarter contracts off on time is relieved, and there will be a breathing spell of a few days in the industry.

However, the outlook points to a rather rapid pick-up again by the middle of January. Prospects for purchasing on the part of the three chief consumers, the automobile makers, builders and railroads, are very good. In fact this is the first time in several years that all three large consumers are expected to purchase briskly at the same time.

Scrap Rises Steadily

Another hopeful development has been the constant advance in steel scrap prices. The composite price of scrap, as compiled by the Iron Age, stands at $11.08 a ton, as compared with $10.77 a week ago and $9.83 at the beginning of the current upward movement.

The pig iron trade is in a very dull state. Virtually all foundries had ceased operations during the last week, and were taking inventory and making repairs. Shipments of iron on old contracts were being received and piled in foundry yards, ready to be used during the first quarter of next year. Sales of pig iron at New York during the week were estimated at 750 tons, the smallest total of the year. At least, 37½ per cent of the total imports of iron and steel during the first 11 months of the year consisted of pig iron. This iron came chiefly from Holland and British India. Other iron came from Great Britain, France and Sweden.

The November index of machine tool orders reached 82.8, according to the National Machine Tool Builders' Association. This volume was the best recorded for more than two years, and represented a 20 per cent gain over October.

Motor Trade Leads

The automobile industry was the leading consumers of steel in 1933, having taken 21 per cent of the total. The tin can consumers took the second largest amount. The construction industry stood third with the railroads fourth.

The rise in steel scrap prices is of course of use in capacities other than barometers or indicators. The scrap dealers benefit and inventories of the steel makers who make some of their own scrap are enhanced in value.

Another important advantage will come to the pig iron producers. Since scrap prices had fallen so far below pig iron prices there was an inclination to use more scrap and more pig iron in making steel, to the detriment of the iron producers.

To Ask New Legislation On Equity Receiverships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 2—Congress will be asked to pass a law prohibiting federal court judges from appointing receivers in equity except where it can be shown that such action could be taken under the laws of the state in which the court has jurisdiction.

This is the nature of remedial legislation that can be expected to deal with asserted receivership and bankruptcy "racketeering" in the federal courts, according to Mr. William H. Neblett, attorney for a United States Senate special committee appointed to investigate charges of court abuses, who spoke before the Lawyers' Club here.

Capital Builder

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Gerard Swope

President of the General Electric Company.

Revival of Capital Goods Industry Seen As Problem for 1934

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP)—Revival of the capital goods industry is the great problem to be solved before a return to normal business conditions can be expected, Gerard tric Company, said in commenting on the results of the old year and hopes for the new.

"These are difficult times to prognosticate," he said, "and therefore it is reasonable to turn to past prophecies, especially when they have turned out fairly well.

"In 1932 I stated that the use of electric power and freight car loadings showed a continued upward trend and therefore we were hopeful that this trend would continue. Since the June quarter of 1933 they have been distinctly upward, and although the final quarter showed some recession, it was better than for the same period in 1932.

"Now with codes of fair competition adopted in many of the industries, with the increased employment and increased purchasing power that has been brought about, these activities naturally and undoubtedly will cause some increase in prices to the ultimate consumer.

"The problem of today is to have a greater revival in the capital goods industry, which has felt the increase but little, and with all the experiments that are being made and the hopeful and constructive attitude being shown, we are looking forward with confidence that 1934 will be a better year than 1933 in employment and in industry."

Farm Loans Used To Refinance Debts

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2—Of the $123,174,109 loaned by the Federal Land banks between May 1 and Dec. 23, 85 to 90 per cent of the money advanced was used by the borrowers to refinance existing indebtedness, according to a statement just issued by the Farm Credit Administration.

In addition to handling first mortgage loans as usual, the Federal Land banks also have loaned $59,287,-526 from the $200,000,000 appropriated by the last Congress to relieve the pressure of farm debts.

Of the farmers securing commissioner's loans, 17.6 per cent have reported to the Farm Credit Administration that their creditors granted a reduction in the amount of their loans before they were refinanced with a commissioner's loan. Of those obtaining such reductions, the amount of the reduction averaged 23 per cent of the amounts which they owed.

ARLINGTON MILLS
Dividend No. 133

A dividend of $1.00 per share has been declared payable on Monday, January 15, 1934, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 27, 1933, payable by The New England Trust Company, Transfer Agent, Boston.

ALBERT H. CHAMBERLAIN, Treasurer

Bank Insurance Covers 97 P. C. Of Depositors

Protects $2500 or Less—Only 141 Institutions Are Ineligible

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2—Ninety-seven per cent of American bank depositors woke up this morning to find their deposits insured in full. The temporary insurance provisions of the Glass-Steagall Banking Act took effect with the new year, giving full insurance against loss to all depositors of $2500 or less.

At the same time, by loan of RFC credit estimated at around $750,000,000, the Government has now purchased capital stock in thousands of banks and secured voting interest and control over the financial machinery of the country to a degree unprecedented in modern times.

Originally estimating that as many as 400 banks would be unable to qualify as eligible for the new insurance plan, Mr. Walter J. Cummings, chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation announced last night that the actual number of ineligibles was much smaller than this, and amounted to only 141 of those which had applied for qualification. These are all state banks. The liquidation of the ineligible banks is now in prospect, during which process they may receive loans from the Deposit Liquidation Board.

Internal indications are that the corporation decided in the last weeks to be lenient with state banks in order to bring them into the new guarantee arrangement, and that loans of RFC funds were spread out generously wherever the capital structure of a bank seemed to warrant the effort to make it eligible.

The temporary system continues till next July 1 when the law's permanent provisions become operative, giving 100 per cent protection on amounts up to $10,000; 75 per cent on amounts between $10,000 and $50,000; and 50 per cent in excess of $50,000.

Mr. Cummings announced to President Roosevelt that 13,423 banks had been insured.

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Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Home Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Union Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Jan. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Jan. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Jan. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Jan. 22
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 6
Brookline Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Jan. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Jan. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Feb. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Feb. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 1

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Official France To Stand Behind U. S. Arms Policy

New Paris Proposals Are Likely to Make Further Concession to Reich

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Jan. 2—"France's full support of every point in President Roosevelt's speech" was officially announced Dec. 29 by M. François de Tessan, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs.

Speaking in the name of the French Government, M. de Tessan gave a statement to the press formally confirming the Monitor's announcement that France will soon submit disarmament proposals based on the American recommendations. The United States supports the same doctrines of equality of nations, and disarmament with control, as the French have been maintaining, M. de Tessan declared. President Roosevelt and M. Joseph Paul-Boncour, Foreign Minister, "are in complete agreement."

The Paris press, however, fails to show the same enthusiasm over the address and asks why it is that President Roosevelt condemns the Versailles Treaty, which, according to his own statements, satisfies 90 per cent of the people of the world and establishes the League of Nations which the President praises. The French also are unable to forget that it was the American people who rejected the League proposed by President Wilson and invalidated the system of security guarantees which it implied.

Further information from semi-official sources reveals that the French proposals for armament reduction may even include the granting to Germany of the army of 300,000 which it asks. This, however, would undoubtedly be conditional upon the transformation of Chancellor Hitler's Storm Troops into a purely civilian organization comparable to the Czechoslovak "Sokols." It is also stressed in official circles here that this and all other French concessions depend on the establishment of efficacious arms control, while any substantial cut in France's air forces would be subordinated to the internationalization of civil aviaton.

The general satisfaction here over the American statement is counteracted, however, by the assassination of Mr. Jon G. Duca, Roumanian Premier, who was acknowledged to be one of France's stanchest friends in the Balkans. Some apprehension is expressed as to the possible effects on the Roumanian policy with regard to France.

Roosevelt Arms Plan Welcomed in Berlin As Vindicating Reich Action

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Dec. 30—President Roosevelt's foreign policy announcement is welcomed here, not so much as a particularly great declaration, but as the viewpoint of a statesman sufficiently removed from European internal affairs to "see things whole."

Germany, as is only to be expected, follows the example of so many other nations and, to judge from its press, takes from President Roosevelt's speech just what suits it. Germany does not direct attention to President Roosevelt's acknowledgment of the League of Nations as a supporter of world peace. Instead, it emphasizes the President's criticism of the Versailles Treaty. One paper goes so far as to declare that President Roosevelt's words vindicate Germany's action in declaring resignation from the League of Nations.

While awaiting the official French reply to Germany's armament proposals, the press here busies itself with reproducing French newspaper reports regarding the contents of that reply.

Conversion of the Germany Reichswehr into a militia, which a great section of the Reich press assumed to be one of France's demands is rejected in informed German circles as actually meaning another weakening of the German position. It is contended that any further German disarmament would not only render the Reichswehr inefficient, but also the new militia would require some years before it was ready to defend Germany's frontiers.

The probation period would be also rejected because it would violate the equal status idea, rejection of which caused the Reich walkout of the disarmament conference. Germany declares that it has no proof that the French will still not be as far from acknowledgment of security in two, five or more years hence than now. The general opinion is that unless the French reply contains more than this, Germany does not see much hope of progress toward regulated armaments, either in Europe or in the world.

Winners of International City Planning Prize

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Stockholm Must Pay Them 15,000 Crowns

Left to Right—Geoffrey and William Platt and John M. Gates, New York Architects, Who Won the International Architectural Competition Prize for Replanning District in Stockholm, Sweden.

Americans Win Stockholm Prize

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—One of three prizes of 15,000 crowns each ($3930 at the current exchange rate) was recently awarded to the New York architectural firm of Charles, William and Geoffrey Platt and their associate in the project, Mr. John M. Gates, for submitting to the Town Planning Board of Stockholm, Sweden, one of the three best plans in an international contest for architectural suggestions for replanning Lower Norrmalm, the principal business and shipping center of Stockholm.

The American architects learned of the contest by reading about it in an architectural magazine and promptly decided to study the possibilities of the locality in question and to prepare plans, which they subsequently entered in the competition.

The other two winners of the three prizes awarded were Mr. Raymond Erith and Mr. Bertram Hume, of London, and a Swede whose name has not yet been received here.

Motion Pictures

Foreign Flavor

Those who are still missing the foreign language films formerly provided by the Fine Arts Theater may glimpse an occasional one around Boston. At Harvard College they appear intermittently. "Ten Days That Shook the World" was shown on a home-sized screen, with elucidating comments by Mr. H. W. L. Dana, at the John Reed Club the Sunday before Christmas. And last Sunday evening, at the Franklin Park Theater in Dorchester, "The Wandering Jew," recently presented in New York, was given its New England première. Five acts of Yiddish vaudeville were an added attraction. The picture will play a return engagement for four days, beginning Jan. 10, and it is worth the journey to this theater outside the beaten circuit.

"The Wandering Jew" is a Yiddish dialogue picture with English titles, a Jafa production, directed by Mr. George Roland. Mr. Jacob Ben-Ami plays a modern German-Jewish painter, in Berlin, whose masterwork is rejected by the Academy and his professional post taken from him, and whose Gentile sweetheart deserts him, all because of the Nazi policy of an all-Aryan Germany, though he served his country as volunteer in the World War and considers Germany his Fatherland.

Flashbacks from recent newsreels and old silent films are used to illustrate the story. Thus from the studio window are seen and heard the marching Nazi troops, the bonfire of books written by world-famous Jews. In the hero's brooding imagination, war scenes in various countries pass. The persecution of the race from the time of Pharoah to the present day is vividly set forth, as his father, whom the artist has used as prototype for his painting, "The Eternal Wanderer," steps from the frame and relates the tale of their sufferings, always with the uppointed finger of hope and the loving heart-beat of forgiveness and compassion. There are scenes of the Babylonian Captivity, the Sacking of Old Jerusalem, the Spanish Inquisition, the Russian Pogroms.

The ending shows the lands of promise in views of republican Spain, Soviet Russia, Anti-Hitler protest meetings in America and modern Palestine.

An artistically contrived and impressive picture, worth dozens of the factory-made article that expends a lot of lavish ornamental photography in saying nothing.

"Flying Down to Rio"

At the RKO Keith Theater, is a novel new musical, "Flying Down to Rio," partly a circus in the air, with dancers and acrobats performing on the wings of supposedly zooming planes' or individuals air planing against the sky, and partly a conventional story of love and adventure in the Brazilian capital, decorated with ornamental and lively dance numbers and the type of song that goes with them (music by Mr. Vincent Youmans). Mr. Fred Astaire is enormously at ease and likable before the camera, and no more afraid of his voice than of his feet. The exotic Miss Dolores del Rio permeates by looks and temperament, rather than by any excessive acting ability, the rôle of a highborn Brazilian lady. And Mr. Raoul Roulien, with accent, and Mr. Gene Raymond, without, are both young men of pleasing presence and address. A production full of camera cleverness.

"Design for Living"

At the Metropolitan Theater is "Design for Living," cut according to movie pattern and not according to the original cloth. Mr. Ben Hecht substitutes naughtily dull lines for Mr. Coward's naughtily witty dialogue. And Miss Miriam Hopkins, who can always be relied upon to look intelligently attractive, Mr. Gary Cooper and Mr. Fredric March substitute for Miss Lynn Fontanne, Mr. Noel Coward and Mr. Alfred Lunt. Audiences unfamiliar with the play will doubtless be willing to accept the substitutions. The tone of the piece is altogether unmoral.

"By Candlelight"

Also risqué in atmosphere is "By Candlelight," at the Keith-Boston Theater, related by two removes to a French play. It is a light but not airy account of the escapades of a well-trained butler emulating his noble overlord. Place, fictionally, Vienna, but factually, Holywood. Messrs. Paul Lukas and Nils Asther, with their delicate traces of accent and continental manner, shine in the rôles of butler and prince respectively. Miss Elissa Landi brings out unmistakably the crudities of maid masquerading as mistress. The abbreviated "Artists and Models," on the stage is less objectionable than the picture.

"Advice to the Lovelorn"

At Loew's Orpheum Theater the cataclysmic Mr. Lee Tracy, flippant, free or stridently perturbed, with an agitated back and a cock-sure-of-himself profile, turns and overturns every situation to his own benefit, playing the newspaper reporter who as punishment for sleeping through an important story is consigned to running a column of "Advice to the Lovelorn"—the title of the picture. Mr. Jack Sidney's "Samples," mostly dancing and some singing, heads the vaudeville bill.

"Dinner at Eight"

At Loew's State Theater, the former road show, "Dinner at Eight," turns into its normal movie channels. It is notable for its all-star cast and the highly seasoned tragi-comic-ironic incidents centered around an ambitious society woman's dinner party. M. L.

Theaters

The Piccoli

Vittorio Podrecca's Teatro dei Piccoli started the New Year right for the Boston entertainment field by opening a week's engagement at the Repertory Theater yesterday. Performances will be given daily, afternoon and evening, except that Saturday the evening program will be shifted to the forenoon.

The company of Little Ones has toured the country thoroughly since its first appearance here last year, and has added new numbers to the familiar items that constituted its former repertory. Perhaps the most popular of the new numbers is the puppet version of the movie cartoon favorites, Betty Boop, the Three Little Pigs and the Big, Bad Wolf. Betty Boop looks very natural, and produces a flock of miniature Bettys out of a field of pumpkins. The pigs are round and amusing. The wolf bears a surprising resemblance to a donkey. Dramatically the sketch is less well constructed than the Silly Symphony, but it had a big success.

Other new numbers are the Man on the Flying Trapeze, evidently closely related to Bil-Bal-Bul—who is still with us—and a three-scene sketch of Old Vienna with appropriate use of the waltz. The most pretentious of the new pieces is a condensed version of Mozart's "Don Giovanni," done with the taste and finish that have marked the other operatic ventures of this company. This is given at the evening performances.

Other old friends are the Josephine Baker revue, the ballet, the Bullfight, Miss Legnetti the singer, the Learned Donkey and the Concert Party. But most pleasing, perhaps, of all the offerings remains "The Sleeping Beauty," with Respighi's charming score, which forms the centerpiece of the afternoon programs. L. A. S.

Self-Sufficiency Planned by Soviets

(Continued from Page 1)

percentage of increase would be shown in 1937 over 1932:

Consumers' manufactured goods, 308; food industry, 306; automobiles, 837; tractors, 323; machine building, 22; coal, 235 to 152,000,000 tons; oil, 213, to 47,000,000 tons; pig iron, 292, to 18,000,000 tons; steel, 35, to 19,000,000 tons; copper, 332, to 155,000,000 tons; timber, 174, to 56,410,000 cubic yards.

The completion of the giant scheme, whose announcement was delayed more than a year, is intended to make Russia ultimately industrially equal to its most powerful capitalistic neighbors.

It pays more immediate attention to the needs of the people than did the first, which was devoted primarily to the heavier industries. The average yearly rise in the production of consumers' goods would be 22 per cent, compared to 17 per cent annually under the first Five-Year Plan.

The Dance

Divertissements

Quality does sometimes pay in Boston. The new entertainment combination for children of all ages, "Morning Varieties," registered an immediate success—first by filling Symphony Hall on one of the coldest Saturday mornings ever, and second, by pleasing mightily the audience assembled.

And not all the adults in the audience had the excuse of children to bring, though children were present in armfuls. Many grown-ups came on their own account. For they knew what to expect of Mr. Arthur Fiedler and his Sinfonietta and Mr. Hans Wiener and his popular Dance Group. They knew too, probably by heart, the classic Walt Disney Silly Symphony, "Three Little Pigs," which closed the program.

The Sinfonietta played Thomas's Overture to "Mignon," Tchaikovsky's "Nutcracker" Suite, Handel's Largo and Rimsky's "Flight of the Bumble-Bee," and accompanied the dancers in their familiar "Wine, Women and Song," the Ballet Grotesque (dance-duet in masks by Mr. Otto Asherman and Miss Nina Dale), Mr. Wiener's witty solo interpretation of "Circus" and a new petit-ballet, devised for the occasion by Mr. Wiener. "The Princess and the Frog King," a dance adaptation of an old fairy tale. Mr. Wiener designed the choreography and costumes, Mr. Reginald Kibbe the settings. Mr. George Bishop of the New York Hans Wiener Studio danced the Frog King and Miss Dorita Ferguson the Princess. The story was not followed literally, but the fairy tale atmosphere was beautifully sustained and pictorially illustrated by the miming of the two principals and members of the group.

By way of encouraging young workers in the unfrequented field of dance criticism, three prizes are offered to children under 14 who send in the best account of this novel concert, in not over 300 words, to Mr. Fiedler at Symphony Hall, before Jan. 10.

On Jan. 27 at 11 a. m., a second edition of Morning Varieties, with new features, will be given. M. L.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts — Admission free. Open week days 9 to 4, except Mondays, when the museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Exhibitions: Contemporary French lithographs; modern illustrated books. Selected prints and recent accessions. Water colors by Blake.

Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; musical 2:45; Sunday, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 2.

Germanic Museum—General exhibitions of Teutonic art, paintings and sculpture by American-Scandinavian Artists Association.

Holman's Print Shop—General exhibition.

Grace Horne Galleries—Paintings by John C. E. Taylor and John Whorf. Through Jan. 6. Also paintings by Omer Lassonde. Jan 2-15.

Children's Museum of Boston — Open free week days and holidays from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1.30 to 5. Special exhibitions for January include Eskimo material used by the late Professor Barton on his expedition with Admiral Peary; Japanese and Chinese dolls of special interest; minerals and some of their common uses; copper craft work done by club members; models of prehistoric animals.

Boston City Club—Paintings by Ralph Dwight Ayer. Through Jan 15.

Foster Brothers—General exhibition.

Casson Galleries—General exhibitions.

Guild of Boston Artists—General members exhibition.

Copley Society—Paintings in oils by Ruth Perry. Through Jan. 12.

Vose Galleries—General display of small oils by various painters, both old and contemporary.

Grace Horne Galleries—Painting in oil by John C. E. Taylor and water colors by John Whorf. Through Jan. 6.

Junior League—Exhibition of early American Colonial painted furniture and trays. Museum pieces.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

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DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION
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MASSACHUSETTS STATE PROJECT P-1
"NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS"

Sealed proposals for furnishing and erecting essential parts of the water supply system will be received by the Commissioner of Correction at the office of the Superintendent, State Prison Colony, Norfolk, Massachusetts, *until 2 P. M., Tuesday*, January 16, 1934, at which time and place they will be publicly opened and read. No bids will be accepted from any contractor who has not signed and complied with the applicable approved code of fair competition adopted under Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act for the trade or industry or subdivision thereof concerned, or, if there be no such approved code of fair competition, who has not signed and complied with the provisions of the President's Reëmployment Agreement. All bids submitted must state the minimum wage rates applicable to the project, as set forth in the "Special Contract Provisions Prescribed by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works and the State Emergency Public Works Commission." Contractors desiring plans and specifications may obtain them at the office of Bayard F. Snow, Consulting Engineer, 14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., and must deposit checks in the amounts named below for the different contracts, the amounts so deposited to be included in the proposal as a part of the cost of the work. These deposits will be returned upon the return of plans and specifications except in the case of the bidders to whom the contracts are awarded.

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Proposals must be made upon the prescribed form of the Department and each must be accompanied by a certified check for the amount noted above, made payable to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. A security bond for the full amount of the contract price will be required. The Department reserves the right to reject any or all proposals or to accept any proposal deemed best for the Commonwealth. No contract shall be awarded until the bids have been examined and passed on by the State Engineer (P. W. A.) and the approval of the State Emergency Public Works Commission is given.

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Up and Down Beacon Hill

Had to Keep Moving

First working day for Frederick W. Mansfield as Mayor of Boston:

On the job at 9 and not free from the office grind for long after press time of The Christian Science Monitor.

Sent to the city auditor list of appointments for his office staff. Same as heretofore printed.

Received and answered radiograms of congratulations from Lord Mayor and Burgesses of Boston, Eng.

Held his first formal interview with his "kitchen cabinet," the regular City Hall reporters. Made good from the start and gave the news as though used to doing it.

Made a new corporation counsel and a new chairman of the sinking fund commission.

Received just as many visitors as his clock would allow him to do without clogging up the first day's work.

Many beautiful floral displays in the Mayor's office only indications that this was not just another day's work.

* * *

Some Changes

Mayor Mansfield accepted today the resignation of Samuel Silverman, corporation counsel under the "old deal," and named in his place Henry F. Foley of Hyde Park, a member of the law firm of Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins. The Mayor says of Mr. Foley: "He's a brilliant and able lawyer." He also said that he has greatly admired Mr. Silverman for many years. But business is business and the Mayor wants his closest official family to be just as close to him as possible.

* * *

Herbert L. McNary is to take the place of Stanton White as "city censor" or head of the city amusement licensing department. This is a sort of near-secretary to the Mayor, for he, the Mayor, is on the formal board of censorship or last appeal resort.

* * *

Wadsworth Is Named

Mayor Mansfield received today the resignation of Frederick Crosby as chairman of the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners. At once, Mr. Mansfield accepted the resignation and named Eliot Wadsworth of Marlboro Street to the vacancy. Mr. Wadsworth was not so many years ago Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He made a name there which he hasn't lost.

* * *

Former Mayor Curley, while he wasn't "former," wrote a letter to Mr. Mansfield telling him that six members of Mr. Curley's office force had not been "placed." He asked that favor of his successor. Mr. Mansfield said today that he had gone halfway and retained "temporarily and perhaps permanently" 50 of this half-dozen unprovided-for employees.

* * *

About as Usual

Petitions for legislation filed so far this year with the Clerk of the House of Representatives number 238, just a few shy of the petitions filed at this date last year. With the Senate Clerk 33 petitions have been filed so far. This is about the same number as last year. The zero hour for legislative petitions to the Great and General Court of Massachusetts is Jan. 13.

* * *

Senator J. Frank Hughes of Danvers filed today a petition in the Senate asking for a report from the Public Utilities Commission as to what action, if any, has been taken leading to a reduction of rates by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company.

* * *

Can't Hire All

Ten thousand applicants, but only 3000 jobs, and all the job seekers wearing those theoretical white collars. The lucky applicants will start to work taking a census of Massachusetts unemployed for the Department of State, under the CWA. The remainder, that is the 7000 who are not picked, may be among the unemployed counted.

Mrs. Anne Page will referee the count. Clerical salaries will be $18 for a 30-hour week, and the State will be handed a bill of $175,000 for finding out how many of its citizens are twiddling their thumbs. This count, however, is a common sense undertaking, even if belated, for all through the depression there has been a welter of conjectures as to how many men were actually out of work in the nation. Certainly the more extensive the knowledge about this problem the more efficient the treatment.

Medford, Ore., Sends Christmas Letter To Other Seven American Medfords

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEDFORD, Ore., Dec. 29—Seven Medfords in the United States—Medford, Maine; Medford, Massachusetts; Medford, Minnesota; Medford, New Jersey; Medford, New York; Medford, Oklahoma, and Medford, Wisconsin—are the recipients this year of a novel Christmas letter from Medford, Oregon. The letter reads:

"Chamber of Commerce,
"Medford, Massachusetts.

"Gentlemen: Greetings from Medford, OREGON, to Medford, MASSACHUSETTS. At this time of the year, when individuals are sending Christmas and New Year's wishes to one another, we in Medford, OREGON, thought we would change the order of affairs a little bit and send greetings to other Medfords throughout the nation.

"You, of course, are familiar with your own Medford, and we would like you to know something about Medford, OREGON, hence the enclosed pamphlet which will tell you a great deal about the 'City of Pears' and 'the Gateway to Crater Lake,' one of the scenic wonders of the world.

"The citizens of Medford, OREGON, trust that a full measure of happiness will be the portion of the citizens of Medford, MASSACHUSETTS.

"Cordially yours,
"W. S. Bolger, President."

Upside Down Flier Wins

LONG BEACH, Calif., Dec. 30 (AP)—Once again Milo Burcham, Long Beach aviator, holds the world record for upside down endurance flying, taking it from Lieut. Tito Falconi of the Royal Italian Flying Corps. He flew his plane on its back yesterday for 4h., 5m. and 22s., breaking Lieutenant Falconi's mark by 59m. 22s.

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

by

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Daily Features

Parables of Safed the Sage

The Moth in the Church Carpet

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of the delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

THERE was a Moth that had his home in the Sanctuary, and he lived long and was happy. For the place of his Habitation was between Two Tacks, in the edge of the Carpet, in an obscure little Angle where the stair ascendeth unto the Pulpit. And it would have been difficult to select a Finer Place of abode for a Moth of Sedentary Habits. And he never, never wandered from his own fireside, but whitened the Corner Where He Was. That is to say, he wandered not until the time when this Chapter in his History Beginneth, and this Chapter is not a long one, and there will not be any Chapters after this. For that Moth is there no longer, and the place that knew him knoweth him no more.

Now this Moth was Serenely Happy; for the carpet was Fuzzy, and it was the Very Best Food a Moth could desire; and the Brushes of the Janitor came not nigh him.

And the Moth listened unto the Organ, and he thought the Musick was for his Edification, and he heard the Sermons and the Prayers, and so far as he knew they were addressed to him.

And he lifted up his eyes, and behold, there were Yards and Yards of Carpet, stretching down Long Aisles through the length of the Nave, and he looked unto the right hand and the left, and there was Carpet unto the uttermost borders of the Transepts. And the lines had fallen unto him in pleasant places, and he had a goodly heritage.

But he waxed fat, and grew Conceited. And he said, Go to, now; I will explore mine Heritage; for, behold, all this is mine, and for me it hath been created.

And he crept out of his Corner and started on a journey down the Center Aisle.

And when he had gotten out about an Inch and the half of an inch, behold, the Janitor came along with a Vacuum Cleaner, and just what happened unto the Moth, he hath not yet clearly defined in his own mind. For he was sucked up with a strong wind, and pulled down an hollow rod, and blown down a rubber tube that led to an Iron Pipe into a Vat in the Basement, and buried deep in Dust. . . . And the History of that Moth from that time on containeth nothing of importance. But there seldom hath been a Moth whose Future Prospects were more encouraging than that one, if he had not gotten a Swelled Head, and thought that he was Boss of the Whole Establishment.

Now the man who thinketh that the Universe was made for his own convenience would better stay in his own little corner of it; for if he getteth out where Important Things Occur, something is likely to happen either unto him or his Theory.

All Nature

American Black Bear

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

LATE in the fall bears go into hibernation. They spend the winter sleeping in hollow logs or caves, but unlike the woodchucks and some other winter sleepers, they occasionally wake up—even walk round a bit on warm days. Many a woodland tramper has been rudely awakened to this fact after launching a toe in the direction of a supposedly slumbering black bear, only to find him wide awake and indignant at such familiarity.

The cubs are born in January, and at first are tiny, toothless, almost naked mites, that squeal and stick close to mother and her warm bathing tongue. Doubtless the father bear would not be very proud of such youngsters, so for six weeks mother keeps them to herself and presents them to the head of the house only when they become jolly, roly-poly bears.

Black bears are the commonest bears in North America. They are to be found in 40 of the 48 states and in 11 of the Canadian provinces, as well as Alaska. The farthest south they are known is Costa Rica. They are a uniform black color, except for the light brown nose. (That is, they are uniformly black when black, but frequently they run into brown or cinnamon colors. Then they are known as cinnamon bears.)

In the matter of food, bears are omnivorous. Berries, honey, ants, and bees are their favorite diet.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

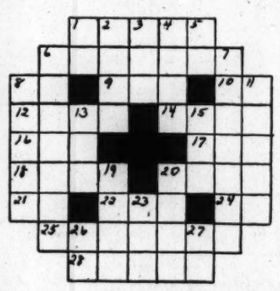
Sea of Galilee

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

THE Sea of Galilee (Mark 1:16), also referred to as the Sea of Chinnereth (Num. 34:11), the Sea of Tiberias (John 21:1), and the Lake of Gennesaret (Luke 5:1), is 13 miles in length and about 8 miles in breadth at its widest point.

The wind often rushes down the deep gullies in the mountains which almost completely surround the lake, causing sudden and violent storms such as the one stilled by Christ Jesus (Mark 4:33ff).

Junior Cross-Word No. 67



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1.—One of Columbus's boats.
6.—Extensive woods.
8.—Bale (abbr.).
9.—Eggs.
10.—State west of Colorado (abbr.).
12.—That which is lent.
14.—Fragrant flower.
16.—Part of a circle.
17.—Possessive pronoun.
18.—Ceremony.
20.—Narrow strip of wood.
21.—Plural ending.
22.—Of a dark dull color.
24.—Exists.
25.—Instruction.
26.—Faces.

Down

1.—River in Italy.
2.—Common metal.
3.—State west of 10 across (abbr.).
4.—Same as Czar.
5.—Near.
6.—Cultivator of flowers.
7.—To support.
8.—Sound like that of a trumpet.
11.—Trials.
13.—To exert power.
15.—Greasy substance.
19.—Prepare for publication.
20.—To clip.
23.—Member of North American Indian tribe.
26.—Pronoun.
27.—Mouth.

(The solution appears elsewhere.)

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Odd Job Man

A MAN who has always been willing to do odd jobs around the house decided to make use of his talent as a "handy man." He advertised his services, stating that he would perform any odd job around the home at a reasonable charge. Before long he began to get calls requesting him to repair electrical equipment, wax floors, clean basements, put extra shelves in pantries, and many other odd jobs.

Mrs. E. H. H.

Supporting the Flag

MANY persons seem to have difficulty in fastening large flags outside the house on patriotic occasions. A clever boy went about before a national holiday recently and fastened common broom holders to the porch roofs of many homes. In some cases where it was wished to place the flag erect from the sidewalk, he bored the right-sized hole in the cement to hold the flag securely. Just a thoughtful service that brought its reward.

Miss M. C. R.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Plurals of nouns ending in "o" (E. R. G.)—The general rule is: If a consonant precedes the final "o," add "es" to form the plural (buffaloes, heroes, Negroes, etc.); if a vowel precedes the "o," add "s" (Romeos, oratorios, etc.). There are, of course, a number of exceptions to the first part of this rule, the more common being:

albinos, altos, armadillos, banjos, burros, cantos, casinos, chromos, contraltos, dynamos, embryos, Eskimos, Filipinos, gauchos, halos, juntos, kimonos, lassos, mementos, merinos, octavos, palmettos, pianos, provisos, quartos, salvos, silos, sirocco s, solos, sombreros, sopranos, stilettos, torsos, tyros, virtuosos, zeros.

Odds and Ends

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

First Subway

The first underground railway was constructed in London, Eng., in 1853, running from Edgeware to King's Cross.

A Sensible Sentence

A young man in Rochester, Ind., recently received a sentence of compulsory Sunday School attendance for one year when found guilty of breaking and entering.

"Heard Round the World"

The first artillery shot by United States forces in the World War was fired by Battery C, 6th Field Artillery, 1st Division, on Oct. 23, 1917.

A Stand for Right

Twenty Boston University theological students, working as waiters in Boston restaurants, quit their part-time jobs when the establishments began serving liquor.

Tercentenary Celebration Planned

A committee of 10 has been appointed to make plans for the celebration of Harvard University's 300th anniversary in 1936.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

OUR doubts are traitors,
And make us lose the good we oft might win
By fearing to attempt.
—SHAKESPEARE *in "Measure for Measure"*

State Flowers No. 13

Photo Flowers—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Oregon: Oregon Grape

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THOUGH it is not a true grape, but a member of the barberry family, Oregon's state flower has twined around its legislative adoption in 1899 a history full of adventure. The plant was first described in 1814 by Frederick Pursh, world-famous botanist, who obtained it along with a few other dried specimens from Gen. Daniel Clarke. The latter had collected it while in Oregon on the Lewis and Clarke expedition.

Pursh published in 1814 his monumental work, in which he described and classified "The Plants of North America," including "many new and rare species collected during 12 years of travel and residence in that country." Concerning the Oregon grape (or "mountain holly," as it was called by members of the Lewis and Clarke expedition), General Clarke wrote: "Our collection of plants was made during the rapid return of the expedition from the Pacific Ocean to the United States."

The description of the plant by Pursh was first published in Latin. He said, in part: "Flowers, yellow in large clusters; berries, dark, purple, eatable; called by Lewis's company, Mountain Holly. Plant, a low, trailing, glabrous shrub; leaves, with 3 to 7 leaflets, ovate in shape, thick, with spiney edges."

Though the only specimens Pursh had to work with were dried and fragmentary, his descriptions and hand-drawn illustrations were accurate. From seeds procured from members of the expedition plants were raised which, upon exportation to Europe, sold for $25 each.

In Lighter Vein

Tit Bits.

"Why can't you keep to your side of the road?"
"Why can't you?"
"Why can't the pair o' ye keep out of my back garden?"

Gave Up

A Frenchman came to London to learn the language, and soon got into difficulties with his pronunciation, especially with the group comprising "though," "plough," and "rough."

When the film of "Cavalcade" began its run and one newspaper review was headed, "'Cavalcade' Pronounced Success," the Frenchman went back home.—*Tit-Bits.*

Just in Time

"Tell me what you eat," said a soda-counter philosopher in a loud voice, "and I'll tell you what you are."

"Countermand my order for shrimp salad," piped up a little man a few stools down.—*Toronto Globe.*

Private

Two men at a "talkie" were sitting just in front of two women, whose continuous chatter they stood as long as they could. One of them then turned round and said, "Pardon me, madam, but my friend and I can't hear."

Whereupon came the unexpected reply, "You're not supposed to. This is a private conversation."—*Montreal Star.*

The Winner

"I have worked for my present employer for twenty years."

"I can beat that. I celebrate my silver wedding tomorrow!"

What They Say

Holiday Attire

"The modern holiday dress of men and women seems to me altogether commendable. It is rational, healthy and good to look upon.—*Bishop of St. Edmundsbury.*

Leisure and Freedom

"The workaday world has at its command leisure, freedom from servitude to the daily task, undreamed of not so long ago."—*Mr. H. Lydenberg.*

The Children's Corner

E Learns a Lesson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS is a story about a musician, just one of a great many musicians. His name was E, and it happened, a long, long time ago that he was the one called upon to supply the music on a bright-colored tom-tom. How proud he was to boom out loudly in a prolonged, regular chant while Indian chiefs, in their gay feathers and beads and war paint, danced around the camp fire! They sang, too, in odd howling notes which E thought very far from beautiful. But he tried to forget how they sounded and listened only to himself.

"What a loss it would be," he thought, "if they didn't have me to drown out the queer noises they make."

But of course pride must always have a fall, and there came a time when the Indian tribe was scattered, the tomtom was silent, and E was not asked to help out in any more celebrations.

"What a shame it is," E mused to himself as he wandered about, picking up a small job now and then, "that people can't hear the fine music I can make."

He traveled far and wide and one day he came to a chorus of performers who were engaging the services of quite a number of musicians like himself.

"Oh, yes, E, we need you. Do come in," they said.

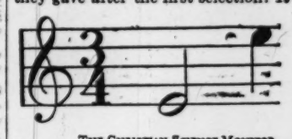
How glad he was to find a place again! He wanted to sing out constantly, but to his surprise he found that he was needed only part of the time and that the other musicians like himself were obliged to take turns in singing.

"It is very pretty music we make," he remarked to D who was singing near him, "but why don't they let me sing all of the time as I used to when I was working for my Indian tribe?"

"O my good friend, haven't you heard that we make discords if we all sing at once, or if we sing when we have not been called upon to sing?"

"No, I didn't know, D," said E. Poor fellow, he had much to learn.

One evening a great crowd of people were gathered to hear the musicians. Such loud applause as they gave after the first selection! It



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
E had taken an important part.

pleased E very much for he had taken an important part in the music. But, to his dismay, in the next number and in the next he was not called upon at all. When he asked why this was, he was told that those numbers were played in the keys of B flat and F sharp and that he did not belong in them.

It was then that E made a wrong decision. When the next number was given it sounded odd and incomplete, for E refused to do his part. There was a murmur in the audience, then a calling and shouting until the Music Master had to stop the music, quiet the listeners, and go find the truant.

"O, here you are, little E," said the Music Master when he had found him hiding outside in the dark. "Do come in again to the light, for we need you very much and no one else can fill your place."

"But you don't use me all of the time, and the others can make beautiful music without me," E replied as he hung his head. "And besides," he added, "I can't make as beautiful music as they do."

"Why of course you can't, alone, dear E," said his kind big friend gently. "None of us can alone. It is only as we work with others just at the time and place where we are needed that we can make beautiful music. So you will come back and never leave us again, won't you"?

"Yes, Master, now that you have explained it all to me, I understand, and will try always to do my part," said E gratefully.

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

The editor of Punch was once criticized by a man who grumbled: "Your paper isn't as good as it used to be." He replied: "It never was."

The founder and first president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors was Casper S. Yost, 1922 editor of the editorial page, St. Louis Globe-Democrat, and author of "Principles of Journalism," 1924.

"To become an editor a course of study lasting 97 years is essential," said the humorist, Bill Nye. "The other three years should be spent in foreign travel."

A Committee of the American Society of Newspaper Editors recommended (1930) that schools of journalism should be graduate schools.

"I am in earnest—I will not equivocate—I will not excuse—I will not retreat a single inch—and I will be heard!" thundered William Lloyd Garrison, Boston arch-enemy of slavery, in The Liberator. This daring declaration of policy appeared in the first number of that abolition newspaper, Jan. 1, 1831.

A "gag law" is a law under which the press may be muzzled, silenced, suppressed, or otherwise punished for expressing its constitutional right of freedom of expression. A "court injunction" is generally the weapon used for enforcement.

"What newspapers say editorially is their affair—what they say in news is the affair of the public."—Marlen E. Pew, editor of Editor and Publisher."

"There is no insight into public affairs comparable to that of the trained editorial mind," declared Hubert Work, chairman, Republican National Committee and Secretary of the Interior, 1928.

The silver anniversary of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri was celebrated during the twenty-fourth annual Journalism Week, May 1 to 6, 1933.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

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In Washington there is undoubtedly to be observed the reign of a complete absence of genuinely reliabe news regarding the factors which enter into the buying of newly mined as a means to make the dollar assume some of the qualities of what is commonly referred to as managed currency

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Benevolence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Chicago

THE benevolent efforts of Mrs. W—— had so often met with ingratitude and unpleasant complications, that she was reluctantly determining never again to permit her sympathies to be touched by appeals for help.

One afternoon as she pondered the question, a young man of disreputable appearance, unshorn and unshaven, entered her office. As she reached for her purse, thinking she could dispose of the mendicant most quickly by the tender of some money, despite her resolutions to the contrary, she was surprised to hear, "No, not money. Help me to help myself."

Recognizing beneath the unkempt exterior, a thought of innate honesty, Mrs. W—— dismissed her forebodings and answered, "Well, if that is the case, you shall have both money and the kind of help you seek. First let's go and get something to eat."

After a good meal at a good restaurant, they returned to her office and endeavored to arrive at the best solution of the young man's problem. Following a mutually satisfying and uplifting discussion, Mrs. W—— said, "There are four dollars in my purse. I will give you two and keep two for myself. Go get a shave and haircut."

The days went by; then a month. And as the young man had failed to return, self-condemnation assailed the woman for having permitted herself to render the prompt help her sympathy had impelled.

Then one day there appeared in her office a clean young man, smartly outfitted in chauffeur's uniform, laughing at her puzzled attempt to recall him.

"Don't you remember me, Mrs. W——? I'm the young man to whom you gave half of your all. I've been working and just got paid. I've come to repay the loan and to recognize the help you gave me."

When the financial phase was adjusted, he continued: "I want you to know what happened when I left your office that day. With your two dollars in my pocket, I felt so rich I could not go to a cheap barber shop, so I went to the best one in town. As I got out of the barber's chair, shaved and my hair cut, an elderly gentleman awaiting his turn said to me, 'Young man, can you drive a car?' When I told him I could, he said, 'Well, you're hired as my chauffeur.' I've been working for him ever since, and I am grateful to you for having made it possible."

With faith and confidence renewed, Mrs. W—— recalled a familiar passage: "If a brother or sister be naked, and destitute of daily food, And one of you say unto them, Depart in peace, be ye warmed and filled; notwithstanding ye give them not those things which are needful to the body; what doth it profit?"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Inventory

YEAR'S beginning is for businesses and individuals a season of stock-taking. It is a natural time also for a wider inventory —for a resurvey of the position of the nations.

Among them Germany and the United States have seen the greatest changes in the last twelve months. In the one Fascism, in the other the New Deal, have revived hope and rediscovered unity, thereby working a transformation in popular feeling more important than any outward change in political institutions or economic conditions.

Great Britain, having imposed on itself a rigid discipline of governmental economy and economic rationalization and having swung from a traditional free trade policy to a "trading protectionism," displays distinct signs of business improvement. Much remains to be done. As a trading nation Britain is peculiarly vulnerable in the present wars of economic nationalism. The unwieldiness of Parliament stirs talk of Fascism. But on the whole 1934 promises well.

France presents a strange anomaly—her people still relatively little oppressed by depression, her Government passing desperately from one crisis to another. With cabinet after cabinet failing to balance the budget and with the franc feeling the full impact of America's abandonment of the gold standard, France is finding it difficult to cling to gold. And she continues the rear guard battle to maintain the peace treaties.

Italy, taking new steps toward the corporative state, is also assuming a larger rôle in international politics. Mussolini, behind his four-power pact and his demands for reorganization of the League of Nations, is seeking the peaceable recomposition of Europe, but with always a Machiavellian regard for the position of Italy. Russia, launched on the second year of her second five-year plan, is in far better position than a year ago. Strengthened by a vastly improved food supply, by American recognition and by nonaggression treaties with Poland and Roumania, she has completely changed her tone in the Far East. Japan, having defied world opinion and announced her withdrawal from the League over Manchuria, is still in the grip of expansionist enthusiasm, augmented in the last few days by the birth of an heir to the throne.

The United States, in a year that began with doubt and despair, has come to a concerted but most complicated effort for recovery and reconstruction. Earlier hopes for reconstruction of the entire business and social system now seem destined to disappointment, yet some reform has been won and will be retained. As for recovery, a certain measure of it has been attained and the way prepared for more. The best estimates show a reduction of 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 in unemployment, although NRA, evaded and sabotaged, has not raised purchasing power as was predicted. Altogether the amazing Roosevelt program of governmental intervention in business looks less like a revolution than it did in July, for it is now apparent that the Administration is bent not on overthrowing a system but on making it work. The big debate a year hence is likely to be whether this effort or the strength of the system itself has brought slow recovery.

The world as a whole seems to have reached the depths in 1933 and to have begun to climb out again. It is a disillusioned but wiser world. For the moment economic nationalism is its most striking characteristic. But trading agreements and reciprocity treaties are plain signs that the nations are unable to practice the full philosophy of the nationalists. None is able to live unto itself. None can be unconcerned about the danger of another world-engulfing conflict.

The old effort to find means for the nations to live together and keep the peace must be taken up again. Now the nations take it up with no illusions that it is enough to renounce war as an instrument of policy (with self-defense definitions always leaving a loophole) or to deny to nations the use of force to redress what they consider injustice. They take it up with the understanding that positive measures for determining justice and adjusting differences must supersede the mere denial of the right to fight.

On the whole the world begins 1934 with fewer illusions and with its feet more firmly planted on accurate knowledge of its problems.

Those Too Loudspeakers

PLUCKING noises from the city streets is much like picking the pinfeathers from a holiday bird. There seem to be just as many left at any stage of the plucking. Probably there is no variety of municipal noise that New York City does not possess. A list of all their fingerprints undoubtedly would serve to identify every species of noise contributing to municipal din the world over.

One of the youngest and best nurtured noises in the municipal catalogue comes from the radio loudspeaker. Once kept in captivity, it now roams the streets and highways of the country. From store doorways it demands in raucous tones if you "ever see a dream walking." Thrusting its amplified notes through a transom it tells the length and breadth of Main Street that there is an "old spinning wheel in the parlor." Its emissions from a second-story shop window catch the unwary with the startling announcement that "I've got to pass your house to get to my house."

But it is the automobile loudspeaker that has closed the last loophole of escape. Used with discretion it does not unroof houses nor undermine foundations. But when the volume control is "set at high" it strews the roadside with an assortment of noises that make a siren whistle sound like the gentle murmur of a summer breeze or the plaintive notes of a bullfrogs' convention. Reckless radio amplification may yet be classified with reckless motor driving as endangering the public safety and be subject to fine or imprisonment if "speeded" beyond 40,000 vibrations a second.

Russo-Japanese Alarms

JOSEPH STALIN'S remark to Mr. Walter Duranty that Japan is "a grave danger" is a little ancient. For the Soviet leader was referring to the possibility of a Japanese invasion of Siberia. And whether or not the project was ever in the minds of the Japanese military, there are signs that the martial spirit is waning, if only because such an invasion would have somewhat dubious results for Japan.

There was a time when the Japanese army used to talk in Napoleonic terms about "watering their horses at the Urals." This was during the post-war intervention in Siberia. Japan entered upon that ill-starred adventure on the invitation of President Wilson. But, having set foot on Siberian soil, the army officers found the experience whetting to their appetites, and acted accordingly. Mr. Hughes is generally given the credit for having curbed Japan's ambitions in Siberia no less than in Shantung. But an equal share of the honor should go to the Japanese people.

For there is no truer illustration of President Roosevelt's saying that in pacific pursuits the people are in advance of their governments than the attitude of the Japanese people toward the Japanese intervention in Siberia. Troop trains on their way to the front then passed through crowds hushed and hostile. Siberia is far from Japan. It is not regarded in the sentimental or the economic or the strategic sense as having any of the properties of an Achilles heel. So the people looked upon the empire dreaming of their militarists with suspicion and opposition. It was this internal hostility as much as Mr. Hughes's diplomacy that prevailed upon the army officers to put their aspirations back in cold storage.

Undoubtedly the Manchurian episode brought out these aspirations once again. The army in Japan is always itching for a place in the sun. It realized that if there was to be any striking, the time to do it was in 1932, after Manchuria had been put under the Japanese wing. Russia was on short rations. It was exposed to invasion as never before. But the military element in Japan let the opportunity slide because such an extension of hostilities would have been unpopular.

This is why the Stalin statement is a trifle ancient. He has forgotten the tempo at which events move outside as well as inside the U. S. S. R. Even were the Japanese militarists so foolish as to ignore popular sentiment, they could not ignore the militarization which is proceeding in Siberia, with its warning to Japan to tread carefully. Or, it may be, the Russian leader is trying to make the world's flesh creep about Japan. If this is his tactic, it is somewhat ingenuous, for the world by this time has discounted the alarmism which has been practiced by both sides for their own purposes. The Japanese military till a short time ago were always advertising the fear that either a Russian or an American was standing ready to fall on peaceful Japanese farms. The reason was it wanted a heavy appropriation for the army and navy services. On their part the Russians were evoking a Japanese bogey for the sake of making recognition by the United States look like a rapprochement.

How the Japanese choose to swell their military budget is their own affair so long as it does not delude other people. But the Russian method of being alarmist, of which Mr. Stalin's words are the latest example, is answered by William C. Bullitt in his remark that talk of a Russo-American rapprochement is absurd.

Bar the Bar!

No matter what "laws" may be made to cripple the beverage industries of our present times, they cannot, and will not, be observed by those managing these industries, and the people, as a whole, will not interfere.

THIS interesting contribution to the literature of law and order was once made by the Brewers' Journal. It named among its "official appointments" the United States Brewers Association. To illumine its view of business it also said:

The producer and distributor, in order to maintain the status of his respective industry, simply could not observe the laws which would cripple him.

Such an indifference to law voiced in behalf of the liquor traffic is one of those things hard to believe until one actually sees it. The quotations may be found in the files of the Brewers' Journal, May 1, 1910. The date is old, the sentiment persists.

Liquor in fact seeks always to make its own law. Liquor bootlegged its way through the prohibition era, tossed prohibition out of the window, and now is breaking over the feebler attempts to bind it again.

Chicago, for instance, lets the old barroom come back, but piously asks that the view of its interior be kept unobstructed. Even that is too much for saloon keepers, who soon start to screen and shutter the drinking as of old. Chicago also, with mock rigor, forbids liquor to be sold or given away from 1 a. m. to 7 a. m. Whereupon at 4 a. m. a Chicago alderman, who is also a saloon keeper, shoots a policeman who wants to join the party at his place.

Some restraints of merit are being designed here and there for the business of liquor. The Chicago shooting immediately led the Illinois Senate to vote that mayors and aldermen should have no financial interest in its retail sale. One of the best checks is the divorcing of the brewers from ownership or control of saloons. The brewery saloon used to be one of the worst. Its object was to push the sale of its master's beer; how, it has been often charged, made no difference. As a curb on the political influence of liquor, campaign contributions by brewers, distillers and saloon keepers are forbidden in legislation introduced in some states.

All such are minor benefits. In systems of liquor control, nothing short of barring the barroom is going to get down toward the roots of danger. The saloon is a law to itself. The Brewers' Journal let the public in on the facts when it said the liquor traffic would not observe the law. Of liquor's various offenders against the law, the saloon is the most flagrant. When repeal was being urged, it was promised that the saloon would not come back. Also it was argued that respect for law would improve. If America really values respect for law, it should see to it that the saloon doesn't come back.

Faith a Scientific Attitude

"FAITH in God may be a thoroughly scientific attitude, even though we may be unable to establish the correctness of our belief." This, an opinion which Dr. Arthur H. Compton of the University of Chicago expressed the other day, indicates no departure from the position of many physical scientists regarding God. Dr. Robert A. Millikan, another leader among physicists, has been described as "the possessor of a virile Christian faith," and he in turn says Newton and Galileo, though following sound methods of research, retained the religious attitude. Sir James Jeans and J. S. Haldane also recognize evidence of the existence of Deity.

The list of research leaders who have spent entire careers wrestling with so-called material cause and effect without losing faith in the First Cause could be extended. And indeed some could be named who, while studying the apparent laws of matter, nevertheless have strengthened their conviction of spiritual rule.

It is often misleading to quote partial expressions of natural scientists' faith in God. These expressions, in their context, are likely to have shades of meaning different from the colors they show when standing alone. But that there is a considerable group of laboratory-schooled thought which has sensed something above the finite is now a matter of record.

This fact at least should help less-experienced persons to realize that the evidence before the physical senses does not necessarily constitute the sum of existence. Natural scientists, having plowed through a tremendous accumulation of material evidence, can retain or may even arrive at the conviction of spiritual reality. Laymen, confronted with comparatively slight evidence of matter's self-sufficiency, should not find it difficult to place faith in a God whose power they can as certainly experience.

Religion can be and should be provable. As Dr. Compton says:

> Science can have no quarrel with a religion which postulates a God to whom men are as His children. Not that science shows such a relationship. If a religion which makes such an assumption does not have its own evidence, it should not look to science.

Christianity is such a religion. Its founder said, "Ye shall know them by their fruits," and, "Though ye believe not me, believe the works." It was on works—or, as Dr. Compton might put it, "its own evidence"—that Christianity was founded. And today progress in Christianity is being made on a basis of demonstration and understanding rather than on mere belief. "Faith in God may be a thoroughly scientific attitude," says the open-minded physicist. Those who are closely following God's best representative to men are sure that such an attitude is thoroughly scientific.

The Casual Day

LOVERS of cats come forward every now and then to defend these often misrepresented animals. A gentleman in New York has just told the world through his morning paper that people are not obliged to like cats but that the propaganda against them forces one to lose his respect for human nature.

Cats can be everything that the propagandists say they are not, we take it. And we are sure they are not everything the propagandists say they are.

Some persons who don't like cats think them self-centered and unsympathetic. Persons who do like them declare they are quite affectionate. As in most relations, the responsibility for maintaining respect and affection between cats and men rests on both sides.

Whatever the effect upon business, industry and personal fortunes of our people, the depression has had a sobering influence upon the conduct of our youths, the Utah Juvenile Court Commission reports. And this "sobering influence," it should be noted, preceded repeal.

The first production of Ziegfeld's "Follies" cost only $13,000. Twenty years after, in 1927, $250,000 went into one "Follies." But Mr. Ziegfeld probably didn't mind paying high for his "Follies" as long as his public were willing to pay high for theirs.

In the future, beams of light will be used to transmit conversation, an expert says. And in the future perhaps conversation will be used more often to transmit light.

Temperatures in New England the last few days have upset all sorts of precedents. The dignity of the court was not untouched. A Massachusetts judge in Harwich discarded the usual robes for a raccoon coat, which no doubt made him more than ever like the big, bad wolf in the eyes of offenders against the law.

Diary of an Onlooker in France

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

WHEN it has been one's business for many years to write regularly about French affairs, one is pulled up on the threshold of each article by a disturbing question: Have I not written this before? The answer is clear enough. Certainly one has written it before. Doubtless the same terms have not been employed. Perhaps the last time one wrote it gravely. Perhaps one wrote it lightly. The mood may have been different. The tone has probably been very varied. But the substance is virtually the same.

The French defend themselves in a well-known phrase: "I always say the same thing because it is always the same thing." French politics scarcely change. They run round in circles. What happened in 1924 may well happen in 1934. There are even those who, in a more sinister sense, compare 1933 with 1913. Politically France appears to be devoid of imagination or foresight. It wanders round and round, falling into precisely the same blunders. The political personnel remains. Now and again a familiar figure disappears. Now and again a new figure takes its place. But generally the same actors perform exactly the same comedy, until it suddenly changes to tragedy. Then they begin again.

Though it be true that ministries fall one after the other, the danger does not lie in the changeability of governments. It lies in their lack of changeability. The younger observer may suppose that there is a constant coming and going of ministers in France. When one has been an observer as long as I have been, one knows better. In 1933 the Paul-Boncour Cabinet was also the Daladier Cabinet, and the Daladier Cabinet was the Sarraut Cabinet, and the Sarraut Cabinet was the Chautemps Cabinet. *Plus ça change, plus c'est la même chose.* (The more it changes the more it remains the same.) There may be a man dropped here and there, but the principal personages are in every cabinet. The aliases should not deceive us. It is a game of musical chairs. The prime minister bears a different name, but the composition of the Government is not different. It should not be imagined that when a Paul-Boncour Cabinet is defeated anything happens to M. Paul-Boncour. He stays in his personal post. When the Daladier Cabinet is defeated M. Daladier sticks to his office. M. Sarraut has survived the fall of his own and other ministries. M. Chautemps performs his old functions whether he is, for a short time, called prime minister or not.

* * *

I have indeed always asked myself how the making of ministries can still be news in France. Abroad, it is inconceivable how there can be any real interest in the name of the temporary chief. These upheavals—if they can be considered upheavals—have long ceased to have the smallest importance. In the course of a year A, B, C and D, together with E and F and G, form the French Government; but sometimes B is prime minister and sometimes D, and perhaps it will be the turn of G. That is, normally, all that happens.

The worst of it is that while the hand passes, essential tasks are left undone. Finally there comes a crisis, and it is then necessary to try something which has, at any rate, the appearance of being new. It is seldom really new. Since the war the only significant ministerial shake-ups can be counted on a few fingers. Perhaps the advent of Herriot in 1924 with a policy of reconciliation was significant. Perhaps the advent of Poincaré in 1926 with a policy of financial reform was significant. I was going to add other names, but on reflection I do not feel that they are significant. They merely indicate a reshuffling of the old cards by the old players. Tardieu took Poincaré's cards, and Briand took Herriot's cards, and the rest took each other's cards in turn.

There is obviously something unreal in this parliamentary play. It is difficult to get up any enthusiasm for the players or even to take them seriously. The events themselves, as everybody knows, who has made it his business to follow them, have a habit of repeating themselves. Now and again they determine a special effort; but those efforts become monotonous. In foreign affairs, for example, we have boxed the compass several times. First there was hostility toward Germany, and then an attempt at rapprochement, and afterward a renewal of suspicion. First there was a declared independence in diplomatic negotiations and then a period of collective bargaining, and now a reversion to the bilateral system. The attitude of France toward Russia, or toward its so-called natural allies, Poland and the Little Entente, or toward Italy, goes from one extreme to the other.

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But perhaps the most striking recurrence of a situation is to be found in the financial domain. In 1924 the inability of the Chamber to concern itself with anything but futile political and personal controversies brought about the débâcle of the franc. The Chamber engaged in intrigues, seemed to lose sight of realities until bankruptcy threatened. Then it was suddenly brought up with a jerk. It was too late to save the franc from a disastrous fall, but it was just in time to save it from falling to zero.

Ever since the middle of 1932 it has been recognized by everybody with eyes to see that the franc is again menaced. It has been recognized that the first business is to balance the budget. Yet the Chamber appeared to be incapable of taking the necessary steps. An experience which was not ten years old was ignored, if not forgotten. Impossible projects were brought forward. Nobody really believed they would be passed. They seemed designed rather to place the Government in difficulties than to afford a solution. The governments themselves scarcely defended their own measures with conviction. In everything that was said and done there was an air of temporizing and of maneuvering. In the meantime the warnings of impartial observers grew more insistent, and the patience of the public, which instinctively felt that it was not being governed, became exhausted.

Everyone who is free from political prejudices, who stands outside the political arena, finds the behavior of the Chamber almost inexplicable. Surely, they suppose, the Chamber will understand in time the folly of undisciplined rivalries. Surely it will see that the wealth of the nation, its work, its security, are being put in the gravest peril. Surely a truce must be called before the franc, which lost four-fifths of its value in that earlier debacle, again begins to plunge.

For it is not as though the problem is insoluble. As Lucien Romier, a distinguished economist who is singularly free from political prejudices, has judiciously remarked, France can recover its public credit by the simple sacrifice of 150 francs per head of the population. It would not really matter whether the sacrifice was made by way of economies or by way of special contributions—though economies would, theoretically, be preferable. For the small sum of $6 (at par) per head the question which has perplexed successive governments could be satisfactorily answered. The choice is between giving up $6 a head and bringing on France the financial ruin which was only partially averted in 1923.

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There is, of course, in parliamentary circles an amazing ignorance of the economic operations of the capitalist system. The printing of bank notes cannot relieve the budgetary situation, for expenditure will still be greater than revenue in exactly the same proportion. Nor will inflation help commerce, for commerce is based on credit, and credit cannot exist unless there is some assurance of the morrow. In 1926 there was a rising market; the world in general was prosperous. Now, with a falling market, with closed markets, with a world filled with uncertainty, the situation of the franc, unless the budget is balanced and credit is restored, will be incomparably worse. Great Britain alone is relatively well off, for the simple reason that it balances its budget, avoids inflation, and, inspiring confidence, can keep its rate of interest low.

If it were only capitalism that were in danger it might not be of great consequence. It is capital itself which is in danger of being destroyed. In France, for the first time since the Republic was really established, the régime is seriously challenged.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

What About Liquor?

THOSE glib talkers who so vociferously stated that there would be no increase in drinking after the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment must be somewhat shocked at the flow of liquor throughout this broad land of ours during the past two weeks. And those who expected to imbibe of pre-prohibition quality must be saddened and disheartened by the mysterious "blends" that appear to catch the uninitiated unawares. Added to all this is the resentment against profiteering prices which the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, among other things, hoped to prevent.

Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment increases rather than diminishes the liquor problem. Gangsterism may be reduced, but the problem from a social point of view is in no way lessened.

There are many keen-minded individuals who believe that until the Government becomes the sole dispenser of liquor the problem will not have been properly attacked. There are many sound reasons why government-operated liquor stores, selling quaranteed quality liquors at moderate prices, would be far wiser a control of the liquor traffic than tens of thousands of privately operated stores scattered over the land, selling fancy labeled bottles, subject to bootleg traffic, and subject to political string pulling.

The matter of taxes is yet to be settled. The Federal Government must have its share of taxes from liquor—that is the principal reason why the Administration looked with favor upon the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. The states must have their share and, lastly, the towns and cities must share in liquor revenues. This tax burden if carried to excess will encourage the bootlegger to peddle his goods tax free, thereby creating an even more complicated affair than was endured during prohibition.

If the Government were the sole seller through government stores, it could definitely control both the quality and the price of liquor. There would be no profiteering; there would be no high-pressure salesmanship to encourage increased liquor drinking; there would be no possibility of bootleg products.

As a matter of fact, we are rapidly getting back to pre-prohibition days with a vengeance.

The time is only a little way in the future when the liquor problem will loom as an even greater major issue than during the days of the dry era.

Liquor should be sold only by and through government stores; advertising of liquor should be forbidden by law; all profits except a fair return upon the manufacturers' investment should accrue to the Government, and a national campaign of temperance should be carried on at government expense.—*Old Colony Memorial* (Plymouth, Mass.).

Prison Life

WITH the purpose of leading prisoners to a more social outlook on life, contests have been under way for some time among the prisons of the country under the sponsorship of the American War Mothers.

Included in the activities for which prizes are awarded are athletics, growing of prison flower gardens, building up of prison libraries, the best prison magazine published, excellence of prison band musicians, training of practical nurses among the inmates, and suggested plans for placing prisoners in suitable employment after their release.

In addition to these prizes, the Bennett Cup, donated by Mrs. Mary Bennett Little of North Carolina in memory of her father is presented to the prison making the highest score in all of the contests.

While some are prone to criticize this program as further coddling of prisoners, it sounds like good common sense.—*Nevada State Journal* (Reno).

Larger School Units

THE pressure of depression which is affecting all forms of government in the United States is lending strength to the movement for larger school administration units as an effective means of economy in education.

Of interest to the subject of administering and financing education is the series of pamphlets now being issued by the Federal Office of Education in Washington pointing out potential economies in the public school system. Significant is the advocacy of the state as a unit for control and support of schools as being more economical than the township and other smaller units. In fact, studies presented show that the wastes diminish as the unit of administration and control becomes larger and more centralized. . . .

By centralizing taxes and expenses, it is claimed that states can avoid duplication and waste of funds. Delaware and South Carolina are now supporting education at state expense. The time is ripe for correcting the wasteful multiplicity of units within the political divisions of government. The taxpayer does not insist on strict government economy at all times, but he is beginning to wake up and he may even harken to revolutionary changes in the traditional American school system in order to get relief from his burden.—*St. Paul* (Minn.) *Pioneer Press.*

A Good Departure

DEMOBILIZATION of national guard companies in Christian and Saline Counties has removed the armed forces which have been maintained in the Illinois coal fields for more than a year at public expense. This does more than save the State $3000 a day. It eliminates the presence of men on guard with guns, always an unhappy spectacle in the United States. Differences between the rival miners' unions remain, but the contending factions surely have learned by now that it avails nothing to resort to violence. Each side has discredited its cause in so far as it has done so. Bombings, beatings and killings only give escape to passion. They invite retaliation and so prolong trouble. If the Illinois coal miners want to advance organized labor, they will conduct themselves so as to keep the ugly shadow of the bayonet from their communities.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*